Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 137.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞WE mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ELEVEN HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

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Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

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FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

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PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846 —[40-tf.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make
liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 29th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and for other purposes.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated, to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, namely:

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives and delegates, seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars;

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz:

For publishing the laws, and packing and distributing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars;

For publishing in newspapers of the States and Territories the laws, &c., of the United States, nine thousand three hundred dollars;

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars;

For printing, (letter press and copper-plate) advertising, books and maps, two thousand dollars;

For newspapers, two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars;

For extra clerk hire, and copying, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the northeast Executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars;

For the contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of an additional clerk at twelve hundred dollars, who is hereby authorized to be employed for one year, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of two additional clerks, who are hereby authorized to be employed until the end of the next fiscal year, from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of three additional clerks, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, who are hereby authorized to be employed for one year, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of two clerks at one thousand dollars each, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and hereby continued for one year, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers and packers in his office, eighty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; the salary of the chief clerk in his office being hereby increased to sixteen hundred dollars per annum from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

For full compensation for all the work heretofore done for completing the synopsis of the Treasury instructions in execution of the revenue laws, and for preparing a supplement thereto, illustrating the organization and operations of the Treasury Department, and its various bureaus, in pursuance of those laws and instructions, two thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the further prosecution of said work shall be and hereby is discontinued and ended.

Contingencies of the Treasury Department.—

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, compensation for carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including the public accounts; and for collecting and preparing information to be laid before Congress, ten thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars;

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For labor, and printing blanks, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor;

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding and stationery, three hundred dollars;

For labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For printing, two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery and labor, two thousand dollars;

To pay the expenses of procuring a further supply of the certificates of registers of vessels and lists of crews, two thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

For stationery, including blank books, and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and handbill form, public notices and printing circulars, office furniture, and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for returns of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collector of the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

For compensation of a superintendent and eight watchmen of the southeast Executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars;

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz:

For labor, fuel and light, seven thousand seven hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, including two additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed for one year in the bounty land Bureau, at one thousand dollars each, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, nine thousand one hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, five thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Topographical Bureau, four thousand nine hundred dollars;

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor and printing, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising, and fuel, eight hundred dollars;

For rent of houses occupied by the Pension Office, six hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commanding General:

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, five hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, one hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Paymaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, eight hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, five hundred and thirty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the northwest Executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said building:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and to the civil engineer, draughtsmen, clerks, and messenger in his office, ten thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and to the assistant constructor, draughtsman, clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars;

For salaries of the chief naval constructor and engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, & to the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and to the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the clerks, assistant surgeon, and messenger in his office, six thousand eight hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars,

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the southwest Executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars;

For the contingent expenses of said building:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars:

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Post Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of the said department, seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to temporary clerks, three thousand dollars;

For compensation of the superintendent of the Post Office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said department, viz:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day watchmen, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars;

For repairs of the General Post Office building, white-washing, glazing casing fireplaces, and mending office furniture, three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, viz:

For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, four thousand one hundreg and sixty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars;

For rebinding old ledgers and other books of accounts, to provide cases for keeping accounts and other papers, and for the repairs of office furniture, six hundred dollars.

Patent Office.—For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the Patent Office, one thousand dollars;

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and other purposes, three thousand dollars: *Provided,* That portion of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents relating to agricultural subjects shall not exceed four hundred pages;

Which several sums, amounting in the whole to four thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the patent fund.

Surveyors and their Clerks.—For compensation of the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio, & the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor General in Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor General in Arkansas and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor General in Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensotion of the Surveyor General in Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor General in Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor General in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor General in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, *and* [if] necessary, to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveyors, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, eleven thousand dollars;

For compensation of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of four assistants, draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps, and machinery, fire-wood, and repairs of bridge, four thousand and two hundred and ninety dollars.

Mint of the United States and Branches.—At Philadelphia, viz:

For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, assistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, wastage of gold, and watching, two thousand one hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage of gold, three thousand dollars.

At New Orleans, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, and wastage, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars;

For machinery and machinists, three thousand dollars.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars;

For salaries of the district judges, sixty-one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For additional compensation at two hundred dollars each to the district judges of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, under the provisions of the first section of the act of seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one thousand dollars: *Provided,* That so much of the aforesaid act as authorizes the additional compensation to the said judges shall, from and after the first day of October next, be, and the same is hereby, repealed;

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphan's courts of said District, ten thousand seven hundred dollars;

For salaries of the Attorney General, and the clerk and messenger in his office, including an increase of the salary of his clerk, at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, commencing on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, six thousand seven hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, seven thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the marshals, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin, as prescribed by law, six thousand four hundred dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, and for the safekeeping of prisoners, four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Wisconsin Territory.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided,* That only so much of the foregoing appropriation for Wisconsin Territory shall be drawn from the treasury as may be necessary to defray the expenses of said Territory until the formation of a State government therein, and the admission of said State into the Union.

Miscellaneous.—For pay of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol square to the Treasury department, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For completing indices to the papers of Washington and of the Confederation, in the Department of State, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to the superintendents and assistants, one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Thirty thousand dollars in addition the to sum heretofore appropriated for the construction of the custom-house in the city of Savannah, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the construction of the same, and the purchase of a lot therefor, any portion of which may be expended during the current fiscal year, and a like sum for a custom-house at Charleston.

For the purchase of a site and the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, in the State of Maine, to be expended for the said purposes under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars. For the purchase of three-fourths of the building now used as a custom-house in Castine, and for three-fourths of the lot of land on which it stands, and for the repairs of said building, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, eleven hundred dollars.

For salaries of assistant treasurier of the United States, per act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For a chief clerk to the assistant treasurer at New York, who is heredy authorized to be appointed by him, and for whose acts he shall be responsible, at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per year, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For salaries of ten additional clerks, under act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight thousand dollars.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, under act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand dollars.

For compensation, &c., to special agents, to examine books, accounts, and money on hand, in the several depositories, under the act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

For the repairs of the Potomac bridge, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, twenty-two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, under the act for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for the books furnished to the members of the House of Representatives of this Congress, who had not received them, by the order of the House of the third day of August last, and for books furnished under former resolutions to members of this House, seventy-two thousand two hundred and five dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For compiling, printing, and binding the Biennial Register, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, one thousand dollars.

To reimburse the owners the principal specie value of loan office and final settlement certificates which may be produced and exhibited, the sum of five thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of the sum so appropriated shall be carried to the surplus fund, as in ordinary cases, but shall remain subject to the direction of the accounting officers of the Treasury to meet the claims that may arise from time to time: *And provided,* That no greater amount of interest be allowed on the said certificates than would have been allowed had they been funded under the act of the fourth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety.

For furniture for the custom-house at Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol; lamp lighters, oil for lamps, wicks, and repairs of lamps and lamp posts; attendances on furnaces of the crypt; attendance on water closets; cleaning the rotundo and crypt; brushes and brooms; laborers and cartage on the Capitol grounds; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, manure, and straw, for grounds; spent ashes, lime and plaster, for grounds, trees; attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, enlarging watch-box at the northwestern gate of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging, and enclosures; keeping in order iron pipes that convey the water to the Capital and public offices; for repairs of the western front of the Capitol to prevent the cracking of the wall over the windows in the basement story; to necessary repairs of the southern abutment of the bridge across Pennsylvania avenue and Second street, over Tiber creek; new basin at fountain and repairing jet d'eaux; shovelling snow, and wooden spades, gardner's salary, ten thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For taking up and relaying the floor of the Senate chamber, to increase the number of seats, making flues, building fire-proof and ventilating apparatus, and, other work, the sum of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For payment of bill of John Skirving for extra work done in the Capitol during the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and eight-two cents.

For annuel repairs of President's house; gardener's salary; laborers, and cartage; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, straw for plants, and oil for lamps; manure for garden and grounds and La Fayette square; repairs for fence at Fountain square, La Fayette square and President's garden, three thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the completion of the new marine hospital of the United States now building in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-one thousand and six hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For the construction of a custom-house in the city of New Orleans, to be erected on a square of ground on which stands the building now used as a custom-house in said city, or the land in front of the custom-house square embraced within the public road, Custom-house, Canal, and Genois streets, on condition that the corporate authorities of said city relinquish and convey to the United States an absolute and unconditional title in and to such portion of said ground as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be necessary and convenient for the erection and use of such custom-house; and so soon as said relinquishment and conveyance is made as stated, that then and in that case the United States release to the said city of New Orleans all claim on their part of the residue of the ground included within said square, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-six cents.

For completing the paving and improvement of Pennsylvania avenue, agreeably to the estimate of the Topographical Engineer, made atthe last sessession of Congress, sixteen thousand dollars.

For support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the execution of an historical painting for the rotundo of the Capitol, by William H. Powell, in place of the one contracted for with Henry Inman, deceased, under the joint resolution of the twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six thousand dollars; and the Library Committee are hereby directed to contract with the said William H. Powell to execute the said painting on the same terms as were made with the said Inman.

To pay Swan & Palmer for work executed by them at "Twin Island," on the river Ohio, above the falls, six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-five cents: *Provided,* The account be first settled by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department.

To make good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, twelve thousand dollars.

For payment for one thousand copies of the seventh and eighth volumes of the statutes at large of the United States, seven thousand dollars.

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the printing of the charts, the pay of the scientific corps, salary of the horticulturist, and care of the collections, fifteen thousand dollars.

For refunding certain duties collected under the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and forty two, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," contrary to the terms of the treaty of commerce and navigation of first May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, between Prussia and the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For refunding certain duties collected under the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-two, above mentioned, contrary to the terms of the treaty of twentieth December, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, between the Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the United States, five thousand dollars.

Light-House Establishment.—For supplying light houses, containing two thousand five hundred and ninety-four lamps, with oil, tube-glasses, wicks, buff-skins, whiting, and cotton cloth; transportation, and other expenses on the same; and for keeping the lighting apparatus in repair, one hundred and thirteen thousand four hundrad and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-four cents;

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, sixty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and ten cents;

For salaries of two hundred and thirty-eight keepers and sixteen asssistant keepers of light houses, (seventeen of them charged with double, and two with triple lights,) including also the salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, and superintendent on lake Michigan, one hundred and one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents;

For salaries of thirty keepers of floating lights, sixteen thousand dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of thirty floating lights, sixty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents;

For weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying the losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, twenty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents.

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting their light-houses annually, and examining and reporting the condition of each, two thousand dollars;

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per centum, nine thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-two cents.

Surveys of public lands.—For salary of an assistant surveyor, to have charged and oversight of the re-surveys in the Greensburg dis-district, (late St. Helena,) under the direction and supervision of the Surveyor General of Louisiana, one thousand dollars;

For salary of an assistant surveyor, to survey the private claims in Florida, under the direction and surpervision of the Surveyor General of Florida, one thousand dollars;

For pay of chain-carriers, markers, transportation, provisions, &c., one thousand five hundred dollars;

For surveying, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:

For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, one hundred thousand dollars;

For surveying the copper regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with reference to mines and minerals, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, fifty thousand dollars;

For detatched surveys in Missouri, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, on account of the difficulties in surveying lakes, swamp, &c., four thousand five hundred dollars;

For surveys of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the act of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office rent, two thousand dollars;

For surveying in that part of Arkansas where, in consequence of local attraction, the ordinary compass cannot be used, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, nine hundred dollars;

For surveying the islands in the Mississippi, Arkansas, White, Red, Black, and St. Francis rivers, and detached fractional townships in Arkansas, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, three thousand dollars;

For surveys at augmented rates, in Louisiana, sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars;

For surveying the public lands in the State of Louisiana to meet the liabilities of the Surveyor General's office, on contracts now in the course of execution, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, sixty-three thousand dollars;

For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars;

For salary of a minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars;

For salary of a dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries of charges des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Naples, Sardinia, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars;

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars;

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars;

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, ten thousand dollars;

For salary of a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars;

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars;

For salary of secretary to commissioner to reside in China, and Chinese interpreter, two thousand five hundred dollars;

And also to make up the difference between the salary of said secretary, and that of a charge des affaires during the time the said secretary has acted as charge des affaires, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, the compensation herein allowed to be in full for the services of the said secretary, as acting charge des affaires of the United States in China, down to the arrival of A. H. Everett at Canton; and for all other public services rendered at any previous period, to the Government of the United States, or to any officer, agent, or citizen thereof in the capacity of interpreter, translator, or otherwise.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For outfit of a minister to Mexico, nine thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, under the following heads, viz: For the contingent fund of the Senate, to enable its Secretary to comply with their resolutions passed February eighteenth, and February twentieth, for the purchase of certain books therein named, forty-five thousand dollars.

For additional salary to the Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, from first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For additional salary to the Surveyor General of Arkansas, from first July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For salary of the district judge of Texas, from twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents.

For salaries of the district attorney and marshal of Texas, from twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, four hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-six cents.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For salaries of ten additional clerks, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seven thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia and branch mint at New Orleans, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, nine hundred and two dollars and seventeen cents: *Provided,* That the salaries of the assistant treasurers and their clerks, the additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint, shall commence only from the day on which they respectively entered upon the discharge of the duties of their several offices.

For the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, with a view to the termination of hostilities in the event that the government of that republic shall consent to enter upon negotiations, fifty thousand dollars.

For outfit of charge d'affaires to Peru, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For outstanding claims for the late mission to China, to be settled by the Secretary of State upon principles of equity and justice, a sum not exceeding seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriations for the salary of the late commissioner to the Sandwich islands, four thousand two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For deficiency of appropriations for repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For deficiency of former appropriations for articles furnished for the New York custom-house, by Wenman and Wyckoff, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

For extra clerk hire and copying in the office of the Secretary of State, including preparing indices to the papers of the Confederation and of Washington, during the current fiscal year, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, nineteen hundred dollars.

For roof to the building adjoining and belonging to the treasury building, five hundred dollars.

For the expenses of procuring and issuing certificates of stock in the several loans heretofore authorized, for blank stock, and dividend books, and other expenses attending the issue and transfer of the evidences of public debt, including the certificates of scrip authorized by the act of eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, including stationery, blank books, &c., in the office of the Second Auditor, two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, at one thousand dollars per annum, two thousand dollars.

For reappropriation of this sum for the compensation of the meteorologist—the same having been omitted by mistake in the enrolment of the civil and diplomatic bill of the last session, two thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces, six thousand [dollars.]

For rent, repairs, watching, and incidental expenses of such buildings as may be indispensably necessary for the use of the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury being hereby authorized to obtain the same, twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, to commence from the passage of this act.

For repairs to the wharf at the Penitentiary, six hundred dollars.

For settling the claims of the late republic of Texas, according to principles of justice and equity, for disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Colonel Snively, and for entering the custom-house at Bryarly's landing, and taking certain goods therefrom, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; the account to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to pay to Ritchie and Heiss, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount deducted by the committees in the Senate and House of Representatives from their accounts as rendered for printing finished and delivered previous to the passage of the printing law now in operation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the third section of the "act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved the tenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.
JAMES K. POLK.

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SPEECH OF MR. BROGDEN,
OF WAYNE,

Delivered in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, January 8th, 1847—On the Preamble to the Resolution appropriating the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of equiping and paying the expenses of the Regiment of Volunteers called for from North Carolina by the President of the United States.

MR. SPEAKER: I should be recreant to myself were I to retain my seat and submit, in silence, to the ungenerous attempts of the dominant party in this House to force a measure on the minority, which has been designedly prepared to embarrass the friends and supporters of the present Administration of the General Government. I am opposed to the adoption of the *preamble* to the resolution providing for the pay and equipment of the Volunteer Regiment required from this State for the Mexican war, because no public good is to be attained by the introduction of a subject calculated to excite party feeling, at a time when there should be one general rally of united interests and affections to preserve and maintain the honor and glory of our country. But whilst I protest against the preamble, as being untrue and unnecessary, I intend to give the resolution my support, and content myself with awaiting the arbitrament and award of public opinion for the rectitude of my course. I frankly confess that I regret that the preamble to the resolution has been introduced at this deeply eventful crisis in the nation; and when I hear the party in the ascendant here declare that they would not vote for the appropriation to pay the volunteers who are about to go fight the battles of their country, were it not for the purpose of voting for the *preamble* declaring that the country has been involved in war with Mexico "by the act of the Executive," I cannot but regard such conduct as manifesting a settled purpose to substitute party for country; and I feel constrained by an imperative sense of duty to raise my feeble voice against such reprehensible and unworthy motives. All must admit that this is not a time for the fell spirit of faction to illiberally rear its crest; and I did indulge the hope that on a great and momentous question, in which our common country is involved, all exasperated feelings of a party character would have been "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." I expect to endeavor to show, before I am done, that the preamble now under consideration is untrue in fact, and that it is a slander upon the President of the United States. Every unprejudiced mind who will take leave of mere unwarrantable assumptions and vagrant conjectures, must at once come to the conclusion that war, and war alone, was the only alternative for the nation, and that the constitutional head of the government has used all honorable means to avert its calamities.

I will first avail myself of the occasion of rectifying some of the crude and silly suggestions which emanated from the gentleman from Davidson [Mr. Walser]; and I do not refer to his desipient and clumsy assertions because I consider he uttered a single sentence worthy of any notice, but because he has had the assurance to intrude himself twice upon this House on the question now under consideration. And if he has attracted the least notice of any one by his vague and empty efforts, it must have been for the ignoble and egregious nonsense which he so prominently displayed in the inordinate desire which he seemed to entertain of wreaking his futile and contemptible malice on those who differ with him in opinion—and above all, for the inherent style of his elocution as well as for his distorted gestures and his extensible tropes.—Whilst the gentleman was indulging his infatuated fancy by such wanton and gratuitous carpings, I was induced to believe that all who heard him might well exclaim, in the language of the Satirist,

> "Such labor'd nothings, in so strange a style,
> Amazed the unlearned, and made the learned smile!"

I will not ascribe to the gentleman from Davidson a wilful and corrupt misrepresentation of any subject, if he knew it; but as he has had the boldfaced temerity to endeavor to assail and traduce the Democratic party for the war in which we are now engaged, I hope that hereafter when he thinks proper to trouble the House with his unseasonable and impotent efforts to laud the Whig party, he will be charitable enough to so far condescend as to notice some of their vices and imperfections. But I believe that the remark of Fielding has obtained universal acceptation that "a man generally talks better when he knows what he is talking about;" and I thought he might have been benefitted by being reminded of the distich of Burns—

> "Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us,
> To see ourselves as ithers see us."

The gentleman from Davidson betrayed such an utter and inexcusable ignorance of the origin and history of the present whig party, that I hope the House will indulge me for a few moments whilst I show that they are mainly indebted to one *James Watson Webb* for the new cognomen of Whig. It was not until General Jackson had defeated the whole hosts of Bank minions and Bank dependants, that a disappointed and miserable faction became so desperate as to introduce the once venerated name of whig. It was the same reckless and unprincipled Webb who baptised the cohorts of that great Clay-bank courser with the popular name of whig for *fifty-two thousand dollars* purchase money, in order to secure a triumph over the friends of equal rights. Sir, the time was when the name of whig carried with it every high and patriotic association; it was a name consecrated by the glorious deeds of our gallant ancestors, and rendered sacred by the brave and patriotic spirits of the Revolution; but it has now been most shamefully perverted from its pristine purity by such depraved wranglers as James Watson Webb, who has recently sued for his character & recovered the enormous amount of *sixpence* damages. This was the notorious individual who was foremost in appropriating to the enemies of popular government a name which had not before been recognised by them,—a name rendered glorious by the "burning and shining lights" of those who so bravely contended for "equal liberty and equal rights" against the most formidable obstacles in the days of peril and disaster, and who vowed upon the altar of their country unceasing hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man. But the times have changed; and that once virtuous name which had been enrolled on the lists of fame has been rudely and uncivilly desecrated by such mercenary hagglers as James Watson Webb, who whitewashed the present self-styled and bastard whig party with a popular name for the detestable purpose of rallying the tattered fragments of federalism in opposition to the Administration of Gen'l Jackson. Ever since the brave and patriotic Jackson so triumphantly put to rout the odds and ends of all factions in the overwhelming defeat of that spavined, wind-galled, and *thrice* rejected candidate for the Presidency, it has been the constant vocation of the great godfather of whiggery to calumniate the friends of republican government, and whose baseness and depravity is best evidenced by the estimation in which he is held. I would beg leave to remind the followers of this distinguished leader that not very long since he fought a duel to maintain his honor, and received a shot in the leg; and I now admonish his adherents to nerve themselves for the contest, and not to flinch in the hour of trial.

But, from the frequent and ungenerous protestations of the whig party against the Mexican war, the most ample evidence has already been produced to testify that if any of them should unfortunately be brought into combat with the foe, there will be deserters in the camp, and that the conflict with many of them would very probably be a leg fight—the decision of the battle may depend upon the quality of their heels.

I will next briefly notice the character and conduct of another great *whig leader*, of whom I have the right to speak. He is still living, is still an actor on the political arena, and open to whatever censure his conduct may deserve. I speak of Daniel Webster—a man who has on almost every great national question involving the rights and liberties of his country, invariably taken sides with the enemy! I refer to his whole course in the national legislature as evidence of what I say; and I am bound to confess that the record is *black with treason!* If any evidence were wanting to substantiate the fact, I would refer to his hostility to the sovereignty of the States, to his uniform and persevering efforts against the equal rights of all classes of the people, and to his whole public life, which shows beyond all doubt that he has uniformly been the inveterate enemy of republican principles, and the unwavering advocate and supporter of a policy tending to convert the government into a mere engine of political corruption. I allude to Mr. Webster on this occasion, because he is recognized as one of the great leaders of the whig party in calumniating President Polk in relation to the war. The infamous course of the "god-like," as he has called, is held up by the whig leaders as worthy of imitation, in his shameful and despicable efforts to embarrass his own government and cripple the energies of his own country in the present emergency, when all hands should be armed and all hearts nerved for the conflict. He now stands forth as the giant of his party in denouncing the present Administration with all the furious and opprobrious epithets that a prolific imagination can invent. Look at his speech not long since made in Boston, and the one more recently delivered in Philadelphia. In his Boston speech he declared that the war in which the country is now engaged was not voted for by any body—that the President made it—and at the same time declaring that the war grew out of the determination of Mexico not to acquiesce in the annexation of Texas. He declared in the same speech that the war was a "presidential war," and as it was not voted for by any body it was "an impeachable offence" on the part of the President. It was then and there he said, "*The natural justice of a war, it is perhaps not an American habit to consider;* but it is an American habit *to count the cost!*" This is the same miserable compliment he paid his countrymen in the war of 1812, when he refused to assist in furnishing supplies to prosecute the war. It is a slander upon the patriotism and valor of the American people to assert that they are more accustomed to count the *cost* than the natural justice of the contest!

The present war is not the *first* that this same Mr. Webster has so violently opposed; for he exerted himself against the grant of men or money to carry on the war with England, and denounced it as "Mr. Madison's war;" and the inference then drawn by the federalists was, that "as Mr. Madison had made the war he should be left to fight it out." In his speech at Brentwood, in 1812, he threatened to impeach President Madison for the war with England. I now refer to the *treasonable* conduct of Daniel Webster during the last war with the first Power of Europe—a war which "tried men's souls"—because anything which comes from him is taken as the whig text book, as the true record of whig policy, and as the grand Shiboleth of their faith. The calamities of the times could not disturb his complacency; and when a ruthless soldiery had actually invaded our soil and were ravaging our coast and sacking and burning our towns and villages, no sense of national danger or dishonor, no sympathy with private suffering could move him to one word, much less to a single act, in behalf of his struggling country! All the savage atrocities perpetrated on the weak, the innocent, the lovely, the aged, and even on the dying, by the savage and barbarous British forces, could call forth from him only the deriding and callous levity of remark in the memorable speech in which he rejoiced over the defeat and massacre of the American troops, and with the malignant exultation of a fiend, exclaimed, "*This is not the entertainment to which we were invited!*"

He was one of the federal leaders in New England who sought to paralyze the arm of his own country in her struggle for freedom, and in her efforts to drive the villainous marauders from our shores. The miserable pretext could not then be set up by the federalists that it was a war of "conquest" on a foreign soil. The ignominious cruelties inflicted on our countrymen had been discussed, and an appeal to arms had been decided upon. Here was a predicament in which no patriot could hesitate as to the path of duty. It was a war for the liberation of our kidnapped countrymen, for the plundered property of our merchants, and for our maritime rights as an independent nation.

Mr Webster denied the justness of the last war, though the English had captured *thirteen hundred* of our merchant vessels, nearly all *piratically!* He denied its *justice*, though more than SIX THOUSAND of our seamen had been *impressed*, not a single one of whom they had a right to touch, and a portion of whom they afterwards shot down at Dartmoor like wild beasts! He denied the *justice* of the war with England, though our very coasts and harbors had been again and again violated by the bloody aggressions of a British soldiery; when the sufferings and distress of our countrymen were still vibrating on the ear; when loads of them were returning to our shores wounded and dying, and when the Chesapeake had been attacked within our own limits! It was no *Texas* question then that involved the country in war, as is now shamefully proclaimed to be the cause of the present war with Mexico, by every ingrate and unpricipalled demagogue in the land who are opposed to it. And even had Daniel Webster deemed his country's quarrel wrong, his highest earthly obligation bound him to protect her from foreign conquest and to save her people from murder and rapine. But how did he acquit himself in this most solemn of human obligations? Let the records of his country answer:

On the first day of July, 1813, *Daniel Webster*, then a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, voted against the bill to raise money to carry on the war.

On the first day of January, 1814, when the government was straining every effort to organize an army for the national defence, he voted against the "bill for the encouragement of enlistment."

On the seventh of the same month, he voted against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the navy, who were gallantly fighting their country's battles.

On the same day, he voted against a bill to recruit the army of his country.

On the tenth of the same month, he voted against a proposition to detect and punish *traitors* and *spies!*

On the twenty-second, he voted against the bill to enlist troops for the war.

On the first and seventeenth days of December, 1814, he voted against a "bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of the government, and maintaining the public credit."

On the second of December, 1814, he voted against a bill to raise a revenue for the government and mantain the public credit.

On the fifth, against the "bill for filling the ranks of the army."

On the tenth, against a call on the States for militia to defend the frontiers.

On the nineteenth of December, 1818, he voted against the bill to pay the expenses of the war, and to rebuild the Capitol which the British had destroyed by fire.

In 1836, when war with France was anticipated, it was proposed to confide the means of our defence to President Jackson, conditionally. Mr. Webster decleared that he "*would not vote for an appropriation for national defence, if the enemy were battering down the Capitol!*" John Quincy Adams could not hear Mr. Webster encourage the enemy to demolish our Capitol, and remain silent. He declared in the House of Representatives, that Mr. Webster could take but one more tory step, and that was to "*join the enemy.*"

I have now sufficiently proved, from the recorded acts of this *traitor* to his country, in the worst of times and for the worst of purposes, that he has exulted at the defeat of the American arms and the murderous inroads of the savages. I have thought proper to notice some few of the public acts of Mr. Webster, because his long and thorough opposition to the conservative doctrines of the Republican party, and his advocacy of the loose and wild construction of the Federal school, he may be regarded as the true impersonation of the present Whig party. This *Hartford Convention Federalist* is one of their acknowledged leaders in opposing the Mexican war.

I have now very briefly but faintly gleaned from the history of the times a sketch of the anti-American principles of Daniel Webster and James Watson Webb, who are both recognized as patterns of whiggery; and I would not again recur to the remarks of the captious and schismatic gentleman from Davidson were it not for the purpose of cautioning him, lest his wanton fatuity should again induce him to avail himself of the occasion of lecturing the House to seriously meditate on the familiar admonition of the moral poet,

> "In life's last scenes what prodigies arise,
> Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise;
> From Marlborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow,
> And swift expires a driviller and a show."

I was a little surprised at the egotisical and self-opinionated character of the remarks submitted by the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Barnes,) and the gentleman from Chowan, (Mr. Paine,) who exemplified their extreme anxiety to hold the present Administration responsible for the war by assailling it in the most extraordinary, illiberal, and, unjustifiable terms; but I hope I may be permitted to say to the vaunting gentlemen that their miserable attempts to vent their inveterate and unmitigated malignity against the President of the United States will but recoil with ten fold aggravation on their own heads. Let me say to these gentlemen that—

> "Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
> Than when it bites but lanceth not the sore."

Sir, the commendable fidelity and ability with which JAMES K. POLK has discharged the high and responsible duties of his station, challenges the admiration of every true hearted patriot in the land, and is well calculated to raise in the hearts of his countrymen a profound veneration for his transcendent virtues and abilities. The undaunted firmness which has characterized his whole public course, the uniform decision and energy with which he has conducted himself in the management of our domestic and foreign affairs, during one of the most difficult and dangerous periods that has ever yet occurred in our country's history, will cause his name to be inscribed on its brightest pages and handed down to a grateful posterity as the friend and benefactor of his country. His name will be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen when those who would maliciously tarnish his fair fame shall be thought of only as infamy is remembered:

> "Till the future *dares*
> Forget the past, his fate and name shall be
> An echo and a light unto futurity."

(*To be concluded next week.*)

FROM NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN NEW MEXICO,
SANTA FE, Feb. 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a short account of the recent *revolution* in this Territory, and a detailed report of the operations of the forces under my command, consequent upon the rebellion.

About the 15th of December last I received information of an attempt to excite the people of this Territory against the American government. This rebellion was headed by Thomas Ortiz and Diego Archuleta. An officer, formerly in the Mexican service, was seized, and on his person was found a list of all the disbanded soldiers in the vicinity of Santa Fe. Many other persons, supposed to be implicated, were arrested, and a full investigation proved that many of the most influential persons in the northern part of this Territory were engaged in this rebellion. All attempts to arrest Ortiz and Archuleta proved unsuccessful, and these rebels have, without doubt, escaped in the direction of Chihuahua.

After the arrest above mentioned and the flight of Ortiz and Archuleta, the rebellion appeared to be suppressed; but this appearance was deceptive.

On the 14th of January, Gov. Bent left this city for Taos. On the 19th of the same month, this valuable officer, together with five other persons, were seized at Don Fernando de Taos by the Pueblos and Mexicans, and murdered in the most inhuman manner the savages could devise. On the same day, seven Americans were murdered at the Arroya Honda, and two others on the Colorado. The names of the unfortunate persons thus brutally butchered were as follows:

At Don Fernando de Taos.—Chas. Bent, governor; Stephen Lee, sheriff; James W. Leal, circuit attorney; Cornelio Virgil, (a Mexican,) prefect; Narcisus Beaubien, (son of the circuit judge;) Parbleau Harvimeah, (a Mexican.)

At the Arroya Hondo.—Simon Turley, Albert Turbush, William Hatfield, Louis Tolque, Peter Robert, Joseph Marshall, Wm. Austin.

At the Rio Colorado.—Mark Head, William Harwood.

It appeared to be the object of the insurrectionists to put to death every American and every Mexican who had accepted office under the American government.

News of these events reached me on the 20th of January; and letters from the rebels, calling upon the inhabitants of the Rio Abajo for aid, were intercepted. It was now ascertained that the enemy was approaching this city, and that their force was continually being increased by the inhabitants of the towns along their line of march.

In order to prevent the enemy from receiving any further reinforcements in that manner, I determined to meet them as soon as possible. Supposing that the detachment of the necessary troops would weaken the garrison of Santa Fe too much, I immediately ordered up from Albuquerque Maj. Edmonson, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and Capt. Burgwin, with their respective commands, directing Capt. Burgwin to leave one company of dragoons at this post, and to join me with the other. Maj. Edmonson was directed to remain in Santa Fe.

Captain Giddings, company A 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, was also ordered to join me with his company, upon the arrival of Capt. Burgwin.

Leaving Lieutenant Colonel Willock in command of this post, on the 23d of January I marched from this place at the head of companies D, Captain McMillin, K, Captain Williams, L, Captain Slack, M, Captain Halley, and N, Captain Barber, of the 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, Captain Angney's battalion of infantry, and a company of Santa Fe volunteers, commanded by Captain St. Vrain. I also took with me four mountain howitzers, which I placed under the command of Lieut. A. B. Dyer, of the ordnance. My whole force composed three hundred and fifty-three, rank and file, and, with the exception of Captain St. Vrain's company, were all dismounted. On the march Captain Williams was taken sick, and the command of Company K devolved upon Lieut. B. F. White. On the 24th of January, at half-past 1, p. m., our advance (Capt. St. Vrain's company) discovered the enemy in considerable force near the town of Canada, their position at that time being in the valley bordering the Rio del Norte. Preparations were immediately made by me to attack them; and it became necessary for the troops to march more rapidly than the ammunition and provision wagons could travel, in order to prevent the escape of the enemy, or to frustrate them in any attempt they might make to occupy commanding positions. As I entered the valley, I discovered them beyond the creek on which the town is situated, and in full possession of the heights commanding the road to Canada, and of three strong houses at the bases of the hills. My line of battle was immediately formed—the artillery, consisting of four 12-pounder mountain howitzers, being thrown forward on the left flank and beyond the creek, the dismounted men occupying a position where they would be, in some degree, protected by the high bluff bank of the stream from the fire of the enemy, until the wagon train could be brought up. The artillery opened on the houses occupied by the enemy, and on the more distant height, on which alone the guns could be bro't to bear. The enemy, discovering the wagons to be more than a mile in the rear, sent a large party to cut them off; and it became necessary to detach Capt. St. Vrain's company for their protection. This service was rendered in the most satisfactory manner. So soon as the wagon train had been brought up, I ordered Capt. Angney to charge with his battalion of infantry, and dislodge the enemy from the house opposite the right flank, and from which a warm fire was being poured on us. This was done in the most gallant manner. A charge was then ordered to be made upon all the points occupied by the enemy in any force. Capt. Angney, with his command, supported by Lieut. White's company, charged up one hill, while Capt. St. Vrain's company turned the same, in order to cut off the enemy, when in retreat.—The artillery, supported by Capts. McMillin, Barber, and Slack, with their respective companies, at the same time took possession of some houses (enclosed by a strong corial densely wooded with fruit trees, from which a brisk fire was kept up by the enemy,) and of the heights beyond them. Capt. Halley's company was ordered to support Capt. Angney. In a few minutes my troops had dislodged the enemy at all points, and they were flying in every direction. The nature of the ground rendered pursuit hopeless; and it being near night, I ordered the troops to take up quarters in the town. The number of the enemy was about fifteen hundred. Lieutenant Irvine was wounded. In the charge my loss was two killed and six wounded. Of the killed, one was a teamster, who volunteered in Capt. Angney's company. The loss of the enemy was thirty-six killed; wounded not ascertained. The next morning the enemy showed themselves in some force (I think not less than four hundred) on the distant heights. Leaving a strong guard in the town, I marched in pursuit of them; but they were so shy, and retreated so rapidly, that, finding it impossible to get near them, I returned to town.

While at Canada, a number of the horses belonging to Capt. Slack's company were bro't in by Lieut. Holcomb.

On the 27th, I advanced up the Rio del Norte as far as Luceros, where, early on the 28th, I was joined by Captain Burgwin, commanding company G 1st dragoons, and company A 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Boon. Captain Burgwin's command was dismounted, and great credit is due to him and his officers and men for the rapidity with which a march so long and arduous was performed. At the same time Lieut. Wilson, 1st dragoons, who had volunteered his services, came up with a 6-pounder, which had been sent for from Canada.

My whole force now comprised 479 rank and file. On the 29th I marched to La Joya, where I learned that a party of sixty or eighty of the enemy had posted themselves on the steep slopes of the mountains which rise on each side of the canon, or gorge, which leads to Embudo. Finding the road by Embudo impracticable for artillery or wagons, I detached Captain Burgwin in that direction, with his own company of dragoons and the companies commanded by Capt. St. Vrain and Lt. White. This detachment comprised 180 rank and file.

By my permission Adjutant R. Walker, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, accompanied Captain Burgwin. Lieut. Wilson, 1st dragoons, also volunteered his services as a private in Capt. St. Vrain's company.

Captain Burgwin, pushing forward, discovered the enemy, to the number of between six and seven hundred, posted on the sides of the mountains, just where the gorge becomes so contracted as scarcely to admit of the passage of three men marching abreast.

The rapid slopes of the mountains rendered the enemy's position very strong, and its strength was increased by the dense masses of cedar and large fragments of rock which everywhere offered them shelter. The action was commenced by Capt. St. Vrain, who, dismounting his men, ascended the mountain to the left, doing much execution. Flanking parties were thrown out on either side, commanded respectively by Lieutenant White, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and by Lieuts. McIlvaine and Taylor, 1st dragoons. These parties ascended the hills rapidly, and the enemy soon began to retire in the direction of Embudo, bounding along the steep and rugged sides of the mountains with a speed that defied pursuit. The firing at the pass of Embudo had been heard at La Joya, and Captain Slack, with twenty-five mounted men, had been immediately despatched thither. He now arrived and rendered excellent service by relieving Lieut. White, whose men were much fatigued. Lieuts. McIlvaine and Taylor were also recalled; and Lieutenant Ingalls was directed to lead a flanking party on the right slope, while Capt. Slack performed the same duty on the left. The enemy having by this time retreated beyond our reach, Capt. Burgwin marched through the defile, and debouching into the open valley in which Embudo is situated, recalled the flanking parties, and entered that town without opposition, several persons meeting him with a white flag.

Our loss in this action was one man killed, and one severely wounded, both belonging to Capt. St. Vrain's company. The loss of the enemy was about twenty killed and sixty wounded.

Thus ended the battle of the pass of Embudo.

On the 30th, Capt. Burgwin marched to Trampas, where he was directed to await the arrival of the main body, which on account of the artillery and wagons, was forced to pursue a more southern route. On the 31st I reached Trampas; and being joined by Capt. Burgwin, marched on to Chamisal with the whole command. On the 1st of February we reached the summit of the Taos mountain, which was covered with snow to the depth of two feet; and on the 2d, quartered at a small village called Rio Chicito, in the entrance of the valley of Taos. The marches of the 1st and 2d were throught deep snow. Many of the men were frost-bitten, and all were very much jaded with the exertions necessary to travel over unbeaten roads, being marched in front of the artillery and wagons, in order to break a road through the snow. The constancy and patience with which the troops bore these hardships, deserve all commendation, and cannot be excelled by the most veteran soldiers. On the 3d, I marched through Don Fernando de Taos, and finding that the enemy had fortified themselves in the Pueblo de Taos, proceeded to that place. I found it a place of great strength, being surrounded by adobe walls and stong pickets. Within the enclosure and near the northern and southern walls, arose two large buildings of irregular pyramidal form to the height of seven or eight stories. Each of these buildings was capable of sheltering five or six hundred men.—Beside these, there were many smaller buildings, and the large church of the town was situated in the northwestern angle, a small passage being left between it and the outer wall. The exterior wall and all the enclosed buildings were pierced for rifles. The town was admirably calculated for defence, every point of the exterior walls and pickets being flanked by some projecting building, as will be seen from the enclosed drawing.

After having reconnoitred the town, I selected the western flank of the church as the point of attack; and about 2 o'clock, p. m., Lieut. Dyer was ordered to open his battery at the distance of about 250 yards. A fire was kept up by the 6-pounder & the howitzers for about two hours and a-half, when, as the ammunition wagon had not yet come up, and the troops were suffering from cold and fatigue, I returned to Don Fernando. Early on the morning of the 4th, I again advanced upon Pueblo. Posting the dragoons under Capt. Burgwin about 260 yards from the western flank of the church, I ordered the mounted men under Captains St. Vrain and Slack to a position on the opposite side of the town, whence they could discover and intercept any fugitives who might attempt to escape towards the mountains, or in the direction of Don Fernando. The residue of the troops took ground about 300 yards from the northern wall. Here, too, Lieut. Dyer established himself with the 6-pounder and two howitzers, while Lieut. Hassandaubel, of Maj. Clark's battallion light artillerry, remained with Capt. Burgwin, in command of two howitzers. By this arrangement a cross fire was obtained, sweeping the front and eastern flank of the church.

All these arrangements having been made, the batteries opened upon the town at nine o'clock, a. m. At eleven o'clock, finding it impossible to breach the walls of the church with the 6-pounder and howitzers, I determined to storm that building. At a signal Capt. Burgwin, (1st regiment U. S. Dragoons,) at the head of his own company, and that of Capt. McMillin, (of the volunteers,) charged the western flank of the church, while Capt. Angney, infantry battalion, and Capt. Barber, and Lieut. Boon, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, charged the northern wall. As soon as the troops above mentioned had established themselves under the western wall of the church, axes were used in the attempt to breach it; and, a temporary ladder having been made, the roof was fired. About this time Capt. Burgwin, at the head of a small party left the cover afforded by the flank of the church, and penetrated into the corral in front of that building, endeavored to force the door. In this exposed situation, Capt. Burgwin received a severe wound which deprived me of his valuable services, and of which he died on the 7th inst. Lieutenants McIlvaine, 1st U. S. dragoons, and Royall and Lackland, 2d regiment mounted volunteers, accompanied Capt. Burgwin into the corral; but the attempt on the church door proved fruitless, and they were compelled to retire behind the wall. In the meantime small holes had been cut into the western wall, and shells were thrown in by hand, doing good execution. The 6-pounder was now brought around by Lt. Wilson, who at the distance of two hundred yards, poured a heavy fire of grape into the town.—The enemy during all this time kept up a destructive fire upon our troops. About half-past three o'clock the 6-pounder was run up within sixty yards of the church, and after ten rounds—one of the holes which had been cut with the axes was widened into a practicable beach. The gun was now run up within ten yards of the wall—a shell was thrown in—three rounds of grape were poured into the breach. The storming party—among whom were Lt. Dyer of the ordnance, and Lts. Wilson and Taylor, 1st dragoons, entered and took possession of the church without opposition. The interior was filled with dense smoke, but for which circumstance our storming party would have suffered great loss. A few of the enemy were seen in the gallery where an open door admitted the air, but they retired without firing a gun. The troops left to support the battery on the north were now ordered to charge on that side. The enemy abandoned the western part of the town. Many took refuge in the large houses on the east, while others endeavored to escape toward the mountains. These latter were pursued by the mounted men under Capts. Slack and St. Vrain, who killed fifty-one of them, only two or three men escaping. It was now night, and our troops were quietly quartered in the houses which the enemy had abandoned. On the next morning the enemy sued for peace, and thinking the severe loss they had sustained would prove a salutary lesson, I granted their supplication, on the condition that they should deliver up to me Tomas—one of their principal men, who had instigated and been actively engaged in the murder of governor Bent and others. The number of the enemy at the battle of Puenlo de Taos was between six and seven hundred. Of these about one hundred and fifty were killed—wounded not know.—Our own loss was seven killed and forty-five wounded. Many of the wounded have since died.

The principal leaders in this insurrection were Tafoya, Pablo Chavis, Pablo Montoya, Cortez, and Tomas, a Pueblo Indian. Of these, Tafoya was killed at Canada; Chavis was killed at Pueblo; Montoya was hanged at Don Fernando on the seventh instant, and Tomas was shot by a private while in the guard room at the latter town. Cortez is still at large. This person was at the head of the rebels in the valley of the Mora. For the operations in that quarter, I refer you to the subjoined letters from Capts. Henley, separate battalion Missouri mounted volunteers, and Murphy, of the infantry, and Lt. McKamey, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers.

In the battles of Canada, Embudo, and Pueblo de Taos, the officers and men behaved admirably. Where all conducted themselves gallantly, I consider it improper to distinguish individuals, as such discrimination might operate prejudicially against the just claims of others.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your ob't serv't, STERLING PRICE,
Col. commanding the army in New Mexico.
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Washington, D. D.

The Connecticut elections have resulted in favor of the Whigs. They have elected their Governor, a majority in the legislature, and also re-elected their members to Congress.—Hartford Convention Federalism is hard to keep down.—*Ex. paper.*

The orders at Troy N. Y., is said to require the furnishing of two millions of cartridges per month, during the continuance of the war.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
BEAUFORT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will be opened on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendance of a gentleman eminently qualified to impart instruction, and to direct the studies of his pupils. He will be assisted by Ladies of the highest attainments, as Teachers. The French department will be in charge of a gentleman—a native of France—who has much celebrity as a teacher of that language. No pains nor expense will be spared to make this Institute a permanent and a superior school for the *Eastern portion* of North Carolina, in which students can receive a liberal and accomplished education.

Beaufort is a pleasant village, of some 1500 inhabitants, situated in full view of the Ocean, and much resorted to in the sickly season for health.

Tuition in the Scientific, Musical, French and Ornamental departments, with boarding, &c., will be on the most reasonable terms.

For further particulars inquire of J. F. JONES I. RAMSEY, JAMES RUMLEY, or WM. S. LANGDON.
P. S.—Beaufort is 80 miles from Wilmington.
April 30, 1847—[33-1y

NOTICE.
Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of the Rev. PETER CARLTON, dec'd, will sell, on Thursday, the 10th of June, the Red House plantation, near Richard Strickland's, in Duplin county, a tract of Land containing about 700 acres, on which about two tasks of new boxes can be cut. Said tract lies near the Rail Road, and has valuable Timber, with some cleared land, in bad repair, and a tolerable good old dwelling house thereon. Also, on the same day and place, I shall offer for sale a tract of Land called the Jacob Mathews Tract, on the waters of Rockfish, containing about 263 acres Pine Land. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to look for themselves before the day of sale. I would refer such to Richard Strickland, who lives near the Red House Tract, and Jacob Wells, sr., who lives near the Jacob Mathews Tract. There will be a short credit given, with notes and unquestionable securities required.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES PEARSALL, Ex'r.
April 30, 1747—[33-4ts

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by
B H STANTON & CO.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's steamship Cambria, at Boston, on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., we are placed in possession of very important commercial intelligence. The steamer brings dates from Liverpool up to the 4th inst.

We condense the following items of most importance to our readers, from our northern exchanges:—

The fall in corn is said to have been caused by the large arrivals from other countries, and partly by the general belief that unlimited supplies might be drawn from the United States.

The purchase of French stock by the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Spain, has excited very great attention in the money market circle.

The proceedings of Parliament are principally in relation to Ireland. The poor laws are still debated in the House of Commons.

The government measures met with much opposition. The amendments proposed were various, and mostly shared the same fate.—Lord Morpeth has introduced his importation bill.

The amount of specie on board the Cambria is placed by the Boston Daily Advertiser at £390,000, exclusive of £30,000 landed at Halifax, and by the Transcript at £500,000. The London Times, of March 31st, estimates the shipment of specie by this vessel at £580,000, and the amount per Cambria, Sarah Sands and Caledonia at £1,000,000 sterling.

We have again the gratification to announce, says the London Post, the approach of an event calculated to increase the domestic happiness of our Sovereign and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty's accouchment, it is confidently stated, will take place in August next.

The sufferings by the famine in Ireland, Scotland, and on the continent, continues unabated.

There was a great fast in England, on the 24th ult., on account of the famine, which was rigidly kept.

The distress in France was also great. In some departments carts and boats containing grain, require an escort of military to preserve them from pillage.

O'Connel has quitted Paris for Italy. He is not so ill as represented, but will doubtless never appear in public life again.

The first French mail steamer will leave Havre on the 1st of May, for New York.

The total inhabitants of the town of Eglesbach, in Germany, fourteen hundred in number, have requested permission to emigrate to the United States. There was also extensive preparations throughout the country to emigrate to the States. Some districts were threatened with depopulation from this cause alone.

There was occasional disturbances in Thessalonica, on account of the large exports of grain. The Pasha avoided outbreak by forbidding future exports.

At Hamburg, wheat had declined three shillings per quarter.

The prospects of the manufacturing districts are less gloomy than heretofore.

The London Mark Lane Express of March 29, says:

Several circumstances have combined to impart great dullness to the grain trade. Firstly, we have had uninterruptedly fine weather for a space of nearly a fortnight; and though it may be questioned whether the sudden changes which have taken place from great warmth during the day time to sharp frost at night, can be considered altogether favorable to vegetation so long as we have bright sunshine and an unclouded sky at this period of the year, every thing is supposed to be going on well.

Another cause of depression has been the sudden cessation of the Irish demand, and a material falling off in the inquiry for wheat and flour for shipment to France; and last, though not least, large arrivals at Liverpool from the United States, and abundant supplies of Indian corn at Cork from various quarters.

We are, however, disposed to attribute the downward movement more to the effect produced on the minds of both sellers and buyers by the fine weather than to anything else.—The sowing of spring corn has been proceeded with, and a very large proportion of the work has been finished in a highly satisfactory manner.

Letters from Hamburg state the value of wheat had undergone rather an important decline, and good heavy parcels of red, such as had a week before been worth 78 shillings, had been freely offered at 75 shillings per quarter, free on board.

Mrs. Bancroft, the lady of the American minister at the court of St. James, was present at the Queen's drawing room. Mr. Bancroft left London on the 29th ult., on a short visit to Paris.

LIVERPOOL, *April* 3.—The London money market was not easy, but no change in the rates of discount. The fall in Grain and Flour was looked upon as a favorable symptom.

Ireland is literally inundated with breadstuffs. At the principal ports, ships are under demurrage—there are not warehouses enough. The Sarah Sands was to sail on the 6th. Turpentine brings from 10s. to 10s. 8d.; large sales of American. The American provision market was firm. Bacon and Hams sought after; prime Pork, 55 to 60s., mess 70 to 72—Hams 55 to 60s., per hundred. Cheese was in better demand. Lard and butter had advanced. Rice fallen off. Carolina sells at 25s.

At Havre an advance of 6 to 7 francs on cotton, demand moderate. Ashes advanced. Rice firm. Breadstuffs heavy in Ireland.—Corn, which brought 80s., has been refused at 54s. per ton.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Duplin County, on Thursday, 22d of April, the following described *NEGROES*:—

BOLIVER TAYLOR, aged 20 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, straight hair—a mulatto.

BILL JOHNSON, aged 28 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, left eye out—a black.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE TAYLOR, aged 21 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, straight hair—a mulatto.

HENRY MANLY, aged 23 years, 5 feet 8½ inches high, straight hair—a mulatto.

BILL HAGINS, aged 39 years, 5 feet 10 inches high—a black.

ALLEN BANKS, aged 35 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high—a mulatto—and

BETSEY BANKS, (who says she is wife to said Allen,) aged 25 years, 5 feet 4½ inches high, straight hair, also a mulatto.

These Negroes assert that they are free, but having no papers or other evidence to establish their freedom, they have been committed to Jail as runaway slaves. All persons having claim to said Negroes will come forward and prove the same, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailer.
April 30, 1847—[33 tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on the 1st Monday in May next, at Jacksonville, in the County of Onslow, all the Real Estate of Jarvis Marble, deceased. These Lands combine many advantages. The situation is said to be as healthy as any in the Eastern portion of North Carolina—with fertility of soil, fine Turpentine lands, a fine situation for mercantile business, and abounds with as fine fish and oysters as could be desired. Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm, combining all these advantages, would do well to attend. Terms made known at the sale.

W. D. HUMPHREY, Sh'ff.
April 23, 1847.—[32-3t.

BOSTON CRACKERS—90 Canisters Bent's Boston Crackers. For sale at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO—50,000 Segars, assorted Brands—Tobacco in all varieties, at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NOTICE.

AT April Term of Duplin County Court, the subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of the Rev. PETER CARLTON, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues and all those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES PEARSALL, Ex'r.
April 30, 1847—[33-tf

PALE ALE—50 dozen Pale Ale, pints and quarts. For sale low at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SUGARS—New Orleans, St. Croix, Loaf, Powdered and Crushed, at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FOR SALE.

A COUPLE of likely Negro fellows. Terms made known on application to
MILES COSTIN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

W. T. J. VANN, Agent.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

SPRING STOCK!
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscribers have just received large additions to their stock, which makes it complete. They will also continue to receive weekly, such supplies as are needed for the season and market. Also on hand, a good supply of

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, &c.,

all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing and repairing, as usual.

G. & C. BRADLEY.
March 26, 1847—[28-3m

WM. DEBERNIERE,
INSPECTOR
OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 19, 1847. 23-3m.

Just Received,

AND now opening another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of McKELLAR & McRAE, for the purpose of carrying on a

Grocery, and Timber and Lumber Agency Business.

Having purchased the stock in trade of Messrs. *Hall & Armstrong*, we beg leave to tender our services to their OLD CUSTOMERS, and to the country people generally, and hope by strict attention to business, and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage. We will keep such a stock of goods as Hall & Armstrong have been in the habit of keeping, which shall be sold on the most liberal and accommodating terms.

HECTOR McKELLAR,
ALEXANDER McRAE, Jr.
April 23, 1847 32-1t

$25 Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th inst., a negro fellow by the name of PRINCE. Prince is a dark negro, has a downward look, is about 5 feet high, 19 years old, and very bow legged. I will give $25 to any one who will deliver him to me at my plantation on the Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington; or $20 if he is lodged in New Hanover jail. GEO. W. POLLOCK.
New-Hanover county, April 16, 1847. 31-tf

OILS—Pure sperm, bleached whale, blackfish, for machinery, Linseed, Olive and Castor, in quantities to suit purchasers, at
STANTON & CO'S

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, A. D., 1847.

Eliza E. De Shields vs Martin A. De Shields. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Chronicle, and Wilmington Journal, notifying the said Martin A De Shields to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to o said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Teste, JOHN A. MAULTSBY, Clerk.
April 16th, 1847 [Printers fee $10] 31-3m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE subscriber having rented the Ice House formerly occupied by E. A. Keith, takes this method of informing the public that it will remain open for the delivery of Ice during the summer season from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Orders from the country will be promply attented to. P. M. WALKER.
April 16th, 1847 31-6t

TO THE PUBLIC:
Summer Arrangement.

WE will deliver ICE from the Ice House, in future every morning (except Sunday) from sun rise till breakfast bell. It will also be retailed from

Shaw's Drug Store at all hours of the day.

We will open every Saturday afternoon for two hours before sunset to supply our customers for the Sabbath.

In cases of sickness during the summer,

ICE

can be had on Sundays or at any hour of the night by calling on W. Shaw, at his house nearly opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Thankful for past favors, we beg to assure the public we will use our best endeavorse to accommodate and keep a good supply on hand.

SHAW & REPITON.
April 16th, 1847 31-tf

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINE.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

B. GARDNER

HAVING resumed his profession in Wilmington, is prepared to take contracts for erecting or superintending buildings of any description.
April 23d, 1847.—[32-1m

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an Indented apprentice, by the name of William Mathews. I will give five dollars reward for said apprentice, and also forwarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy under the penalty of the law. GEORGE WARD.
April 23, 1847—[32-tf

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 30, 1847.

☞LIEUTENANT COLONEL FAGG'S division of volunteers, left Smithville on Wednesday last, on board the schr. Savery, for the Brazos.

THE THALIANS.—A number of our young men have formed a Thalian company in this place. They made their first appearance on Tuesday night last, when they performed Bulwer's celebrated play, "*The Lady of Lyons.*" We understand they had "a good house" in attendance. We hope they may be induced to keep up the company, and that they may receive liberal encouragement.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of New Hanover Superior Court was held in this town last week. His Honor, Judge BATTLE, presided. Thomas Broughton, who was convicted, at last October term, of the murder of DeSilva, a Portuguese, was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of May—this day three weeks. Upon his conviction in October last, he appealed to the Supreme Court on a point of law, which appeal was not allowed by the said Court.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A true bill was found by the Grand Jury last week against one R. A. Price, the keeper of a sailor boarding house in this place, and one John Cowan, a sailor, for assaulting and robbing Capt. Rodney, of the Br. Brig Vail, in March last. They were both arraigned before his Honor, Judge Battle, to stand their trial for highway robbery. Cowan plead guilty, the Judge, however, allowed him counsel, who retraced the plea of guilty. Price plead not guilty. Both were then put upon their trial, which consumed the whole of Thursday. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against Cowan, and not guilty against Price. Counsel for the State, Thomas S. Ashe, Esq. For the prisoners, T. D. Meares, Thos. C. Miller, and Griffith J. McRee, Esqrs.

OLD VIRGINIA FOREVER.—We rejoice once more at the result of the election just had in Virginia. Nobly has she acquitted herself.—All eyes have been turned to her for some time past. The course she should adopt was calculated to settle the complexion of the next House of Representatives of the National Legislature. She has again proved true to the Democracy. The returns have not all reached us, but from those already at hand, we feel confident the State is safe beyond a doubt.—The Legislature is *Democratic.* We may have lost one or two Representatives to Congress—not more. Last Congress the feds had one member and the democrats 14. This year the democrats will have 12, and probably 13.—Dromgool (dem.,) re-elected by about 24 majority over Bolings, (fed.) John Minor Botts (fed.,) is elected in the 6th district. This is a federal gain since last election. Should the returns at hand prove to be correct, we shall feel perfectly satisfied with the result. We may receive other returns before we go to press; if we should, they will be given in a postscript.

LIEUT. BOTTS.—The remains of this young officer, who died at Camargo, of sickness, were carried through this place on Sunday last, to be interred at the residence of his father, Hon. J. M. BOTTS, in Virginia.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The first meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was had at the Old Fellow's Hall, in this town, on Monday last. The meeting was called for the purpose of organization. The following gentlemen were elected the Board of Directors for the next twelve months, viz:—Bennett Flanner, Edward Kidder, Nicholas N. Nixon, J. Ballard, A. J. DeRosset, Jr, Richard Bradley, Wm. Latimer, O. G. Parsley, Wm. O. Jeffreys.

The Board then met and elected O. G. Parsley, President.

THE REPUBLICAN.—This is the title of a new Democratic paper just established in Newbern, this State, a prospectus of which we published some weeks since. It is the only Democratic paper on the *Eastern* sea board of North Carolina. The Republican was formerly published in Washington, North Carolina, but since it was burnt out in that place last year, it has been removed to Newbern, with a view of better support. The Republican is a genteel sheet, and we do hope the party, at least, will give it a liberal—a generous support. It deserves it. Price $2 50 in advance. Send in your names. Don't be backward because you have fears of its permanency. Backwardness in our friends in this way is the cause of so many failures of the Democratic press in North Carolina. The way to insure permanency, is to subcribe at first, and pay down. By adopting this course all Democratic papers will flourish.

THE WAKE DISTRICT.—The following gentlemen have declared themselves as candidates for Congress in the Wake District, viz: Gen. M. T. Hawkins and Dr. Pritchard, of Warren; Hon. A. H. Arrington, of Nash; and H. I. Toole, Esq., of Edgecombe; and P. Busbee and J. B. Shepard, Esqrs., of Wake; and Gen. Daniel, of Halifax, are spoken of. We are not aware that the three last have announced themselves. Mr. Toole has published an address to the voters. He says he will not submit to the decision of the Convention to be held at Nashville. He comes out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, but will not pledge to support him till he (the Gen'l) shall make known his political principles, which are yet unrevealed.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Fayetteville N. Carolinian of last Saturday, publishes a letter from Capt. Kirkpatrick of the Cunberland company, dated Matamoras, March 31st, from which the folowing is an extract:

"We are all well, and this far on our way to Camargo—have had a fine and pleasant trip—have been on the march five days from the Brazos, though but forty miles distant. We have been kept back by the train of wagons and horses that we have along with us. We took one day to get over the Rio Grande, which is about the size of the Cape Fear, water same color, and pleasant to drink. This is a pleasant climate; much the same as ours in the month of May, all the time a fresh breeze. I cannot see why this country should be unhealthy, as I can perceive but little, if any, difference from the climate of the Old North State."

CONVENTION WITH HANOVER.—The *Union* of the 26th inst. contains a commercial treaty concluded between the United States and the Kingdom of Hanover, by which the Tobacco and Rice growers of this country are particularly benefitted. We had marked portions of the Union's synopsis of the treaty for publication, but the crowded state of our columns will not admit of the insertion of them to-day.

GEN. TAYLOR'S WHIGGERY.

The Chronicle has attempted an answer to our enquiry concerning General Taylor's political pirnciples; and how, reader, do you suppose the Chronicle proceeds to the task? We will tell you. In the first place, he quotes from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, another federal paper, which says: "Zachary Taylor is a Whig—a sound, sterling Whig—a friend of all the leading public permanent measures of the great Whig party." * * * "Gen'l Taylor is, and has been, a Clay man."

He then proceeds:—

"However well the editors may be convinced that Gen. Taylor does not call himself a Whig, nor *wish* to be called so, we are satisfied that within *forty* days, General Taylor has said to a gentleman about to leave for the United States, 'Never mind what *they* say; I tell *you*, and you may tell them if you choose, I am a Whig; and if they have any doubts about it after *that*, tell them I am a Clay Whig."

Now is not this a fine fix to place General Taylor in? "Zachary Taylor is a Whig—a sound, sterling Whig," &c. &c. "Never mind what *they* [the democrats, my best friends,] say; I tell *you*, and you may tell them, if you choose, I am a Whig," "a Clay Whig." Is not such language noble, highminded, honorable? Does it not look becoming in Gen'l Taylor? We really wonder if the Chronicle is actually so blind as to suppose for one moment that Gen. Taylor would stoop so low as to think of making his principles known in such a niggardly, contemptible manner? Our word for it, the hero of Mexican battles never harbored such cowardly, sneaking sentiments—"Never mind what they say," "you may tell them if you choose." We have too good an opinion and respect Gen. Taylor too highly to allow the federal press to go unrebuked for attributing to him the words above quoted. They are not his—he has too much sense—too much honor—too much love of country—too much patriotism, within his breast to wish to tamper with his countrymen's feeling in such a niggardly manner.

But the Chronicle goes on to quote from the New York Courier & Enquirer, another federal press—dyed in the wool federalist—to prove Gen. Taylor's Whiggery. Well, if this is all the proof that the federal press can produce as to Gen Taylor's Whiggery, they are to be pitied. We want them to show some of his *acts*, by which to prove his principles. The say so of Tom, Dick and Harry will not do. That Gen. Taylor respects Mr. Clay for his abilities as a statesman, no one will pretend to deny. Who does not? But we could produce about as good testimony to prove his Democracy, as the Chronicle has produced to prove his Whiggery. We do not pretend to be so wise as to know what his principles are; yet, if we are to judge him by his acts, we shall be quite safe in asserting that Gen. Taylor is by no means a "Mexican Whig;" and if we take the testimony of the N. Orleans Delta, a liberal Whig paper, of some considerable repute, we should judge that he is not much of a "Whig," after all. That journal says:

"For all we know to the coutrary, General Taylor may be a whig, a "good whig," to use the equivocal phrase. Though we have frequently conversed with him, we were never able to discover his politics, until certain party presses assumed the post of dry-nurse of his political reputation, and introduced an old acquaintance to us in the new light of a whig. We had often heard it said that he never gave but one vote for the Presidency, and that was for Gen. Jackson. We did not think that that vote would be to the "whig" editor of the Bulletin a very satisfactory proof of his whiggery. We are certain that our contemporary killed that vote of Gen. Taylor's, as effectually as he seems now determined to kill his prospects for the Presidency. We trust his designs will be as completely frustrated in the one case as they were in the other.

CLINTON, 27th April, 1847.

MR. EDITOR: On Monday morning last, our quiet village was thrown into a perfect ferment by the alarm of fire. The Academy, a few hundred yards from the village, caught fire accidentally, about 9 o'clock, and before assistance arrived, the building was so far under the influence of the devouring element, as to preclude the hope of saving it. The Rev. Mr. Conolly taught a flourishing School in the basement story, and the Odd Fellow's and Mason's Lodge was in the second story. I believe the paraphernalia belonging to the two Lodges, was, a larger part of it, saved. The School will not be stopped, as I learn Mr. Conolly has obtained a room, and will resume the exercises of the School on Thursday next. Respectfully yours, R.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 27th inst., contains dates from Havana to the 9th inst.—The editor extracts the following from the Havana *Diario de la Marina.* We have not seen this news in the New Orleans papers, but it may prove to be correct. We see no good reason why it should not. The extract from Santa Anna's address is certainly genuine. It is perfectly characteristic with that functionary. We rather guess that he will hardly "lay down his own life," though he may sacrifice the lives of many an innocent Mexican, in his unholy obstinacy against all that is right and just in this war:—

"On the 31st of March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says—

"'Mexicans—Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said, have bro't this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions. * * * * I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. * * * * Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. * * * * Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity, and generous ardor of a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country.'

Two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, in all 2000, had marched from the capital to join Gen. La Vega at the National Bridge. On the 1st of April, Santa Anna would set out in person, at the head of 2000 more, determined, as he says, to dispute the ground inch by inch, and "die before he will consent to a peace." Enrolment of troops is going on at various points. The army of the North remained at San Luis.

GOOD!—The Raleigh Register, in speaking of Gen. Taylor's Whiggery, says that "the *National Intelligencer* is a journal of well known caution in its statements." Is not this laughable? After this we think our neighbor of the Chronicle might as well "knock under." The National Intelligencer a journal of well known caution!!! Ha! ha!

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Southern mail this (Thursday) morning brings us New Orleans dates to the 23d inst. The U. S. Steamer Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 22d, having left Vera Cruz on the 14th, (evening.) The news is of stirring interest. The Picayune's advices are down to the very latest hour. That paper sums up the items in the following paragraphs:

"The best advices lead to the impression that a battle was fought at Cerro Gordo, nearly midway between Puente Nacional and Jalapa, on Thursday or Friday last. We have heretofore announced the advance of Gen. Twiggs's division into the interior. When last heard from he was beyond the Puente Nacional and in close proximity to the Mexican army. Gen. Scott was expected to arrive at Gen. Twiggs's headquarters on the night of the 14th inst. Gen. Worth left Vera Cruz with the last division of the army on the 13th, and bivouacked that night at San Juan—about twelve miles in the interior. He probably joined the advance on the 15th. Santa Anna was said to be at Cerro Gordo, where La Vega and Canalizo were posted with a considerable command. The Mexican force at that point, when joined by Santa Anna, was estimated at fifteen thousand strong—consisting of two thousand regular infantry, three thousand cavalry, and the remainder irregulars. The pass of Cerro Gordo is forty-four miles from Vera Cruz, and is naturally a very strong one. Some difficulty is anticipated in forceing it. Rumors state that Santa Anna can obtain any amount of irregular force he may desire. Reconnoitering parties from the American army had been fired upon and several wounded—amongst whom was Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, who was shot in the arm and hip whilst examining the Mexican works at Cerro Gordo. Intelligent officers, who arrived in the Massachusetts, entertain very little doubt that a general engagement has taken place.

"A number of soldiers have been shot in passing the road to and fro. All accounts represent the Americans as confident of victory, and the Mexicans as burning for vengeance. Our next advices from Vera Cruz will, we doubt not, bring us the details of an important engagement."

☞The Magnetic Telegraph wires have been extended to Fredericksburg, Va. The line will soon be completed to Petersburg, and in a very short time to Raleigh and Fayetteville. What are our people about?

☞NICHOLAS P. TRIST, Chief Clerk in the State Department at Washington, it is stated, has been despatched to Vera Cruz as special bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott. Various conjectures are afloat as to the purport of his mission.

FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

The American Arms Again Victorious!

Lieut. A. E. Gray, of the U. S. Navy, arrived at Baltimore on the 22d inst., from Jamaica. Lieut. G. came overland from the Pacific to Chagres, and there took passage in a vessel sailing for Jamaica, whence he reached Baltimore as above stated.

Lieut. Gray, we understand, is bearer of important despatches from Com. Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Baltimore Patriot has been furnished with the following memorandum of events in the Pacific:

On the 8th of January last, Com. Stockton, with 400 seamen and marines, 60 dismounted dragoons, and also the same number of riflemen, under Col. Kearney, (who volunteered to go with Com. S.,) met the enemy with 700 artillery and dragoons, on the banks of the "San Gabriel." The commodore pushed his force forward, and crossed the river in the face of a plunging fire from the Mexican battery. The seamen dragging six pieces of artillery through the water, (their pieces having been transported by the seamen 140 miles from the ships,) under Lieut. Tilghman, of Baltimore, charged up the heights, dislodging and taking the Mexican battery.

On the 9th, Gen. Flores again made a stand on the plains of "Mesa," and another severe action took place. The American arms were again triumphant. The Mexican cavalry charged repeatedly on the seamen, who met them in squads, armed with the ships "boarding pikes"—the dismounted riflemen in the centre—dealing out destruction with their unerring weapons.

The American loss was 16 killed and wounded. Lieut. S. C. Rowan was the only officer wounded, and that slightly. None killed. The Mexican loss is about 90 killed.

It is believed that if Col. Fremont had been able to have joined Com. S. in season, with his mounted riflemen, Flores, with his whole force, would have been captured.

Com. S. refused to negotiate with Flores, but sent him word that if he were taken he would be shot as a rebel. Flores soon after surrendered to Col. Fremont—who was not aware of Com. S. having declined to negotiate with him. Flores has promised to become a lawful subject of the United States, and to assist in quelling the rebellion.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the official despatches, brought to Washington by Lieut. Gray, which confirm the above statements. The Union says that Lt. Gray left San Diego on the 25th of January, in the prize schr. Malek Adel. At Panama he found Major Emory of the army, bearer of despatches from Brig. Gen. Kearny to the Secretary of War, and Commander McKean, of the sloop Dale, returning to the United States, in bad health. They crossed the isthmus, and took passage in the British steamer to the Havana. Major Emory took passage in the New Orleans packet, and may be expected daily. Lieut. Gray took passage in a vessel bound to Baltimore.

The intelligence which he brings is highly gratifying, as by the brilliant affairs detailed, and the capitulation, tranquility is restored to California, and our possession is now undisputed. Com. Shubrick, in the Independence, arrived at Monterey, a few days before Lieut. Gray left San Diego. The Lexington, with Capt. Tompkins's company of artillery, had also arrived at that place, and the transports with Colonel Stevenson's regiment were daily expected.

[We would here remark that Major Emory has arrived at New Orleans, and probably passed this place yesterday on his way to Washington.]

We lay before our readers the following interesting official despatches from Com. Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy. General Kearney's despatches have not yet been received:—

HEADQUARTERS CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES,
January 11, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it has pleased God to crown our poor efforts to put down the rebellion, and to retrieve the credit of our arms, with the most complete success. The insurgents determined, with their whole force, to meet us on our march from San Diego to this place, and to decide the fate of the territory by a general battle.

Having made the best preparation I could, in the face of a boasting and vigilant enemy, we left San Diego on the 29th day of December, (that portion of the insurgent army who had been watching and annoying us, having left to join the main body,) with about six hundred fighting men, composed of detachments from the ships Congress, Savannah, Portsmouth, and Cyane, aided by Gen. Kearny, with a detachment of sixty men on foot, from the 1st regiment of United States dragoons, and by Captain Gillespie, with sixty mounted riflemen.

We marched nearly one hundred and forty miles in ten days, and found the rebels on the 8th day of January, in a strong position, on the right bank of the "Rio San Gabriel," with six hundred mounted men and four pieces of artillery, prepared to dispute our passage across the river.

We waded through the water, dragging our guns after us, against the galling fire of the enemy, without exchanging a shot until we reached the opposite shore; when the fight became general, and our troops having repelled a charge of the enemy, charged up the bank in a most gallant manner, and gained a complete victory over the insurgent army.

The next day, on our march across the plains of the "Nesa" to this place, the insurgents made another desperate effort to save the capital and their own necks; they were concealed with their artillery in a ravine until we came within gun shot, when they opened a brisk fire from their field pieces on our right flank, and at the same time charged both on our front and rear. We soon silenced their guns, and repelled the charge, when they fled and permitted us the next morning to march into town without any further opposition

We have rescued the country from the hands of the insurgents, but I fear that the absence of Col. Fremont's battalion of mounted riflemen will enable most of the Mexican officers, who have broken their parole, to escape to Sonora.

I am happy to say that our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed twenty, whilst we are informed that the enemy has lost between seventy and eighty.

This despatch must go immediately, and I will wait another opportunity to furnish you with the details of these two battles, and the gallant conduct of the officers and men under my command, with their names.

Faithfully, your ob't servant,
R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

P. S. Enclosed I have the honor to send to you a translation of the letter handed to me by the commissioners mentioned in another part of this despatch, sent by Jose Ma. Flores, to negotiate a peace honorable to both nations. The verbal answer, stated in another page of this letter, was sent to this renowned general and commander-in-chief. He had violated his honor, and I would not treat with him nor write to him.

HEADQUARTERS CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES,
January 15th, 1847.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 11th, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of Lieut. Col. Fremont at this place, with four hundred men—that some of the insurgents have made their escape to Sonora, and that the rest have surrendered to our arms.

Immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th, they began to disperse; and I am sorry to say that their leader, Jose Ma. Flores, made his escape; and that the others have been pardoned by a capitulation agreed upon by Lieut. Col. Fremont.

Jose Ma. Flores, the commander of the insurgent forces, two or three days previous to the 8th, sent two commissioners with a flag of truce to my camp, to make "*a treaty of peace.*" I informed the commissioners that I could not recognize Jose Ma. Flores, who had broken his parole, as an honorable man, or as one having any rightful authority, or worthy to be treated with—that he was a rebel in arms, and if I caught him I would have him shot. It seems that not being able to negotiate with me, and having lost the battles of the 8th and 9th, they met Col. Fremont on the 12th inst., on his way here, who, not knowing what had occurred, he entered into the capitulation with them, which I now send to you; and although I refused to do it myself, still I have thought it best to approve it.

The territory of California is again tranquil, and the civil government formed by me is again in operation in the places where it was interrupted by the insurgents.

Col. Fremont has five hundred men in his battalion, which will be quite sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory; and I will immediately withdraw my sailors and marines, and sail as soon as possible for the coast of Mexico, where I hope they will give a good account of themselves.

Faithfully, your ob't servant,
R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

For the Journal.

EDITOR JOURNAL—Sir: You will much oblige a large number of the citizens of Wilmington if you will give the following card a place in your columns till the day of election. The Chronicle contains another ticket, but it will be recollected that the following ticket has been in nomination for some time past.—The ticket below will meet the warm support of a large majority of the people of Wilmington:—

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: Understanding that by an act of the last Legislature the election of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for Cape Fear River and Bars, has been taken from the County Court and given to the citizens of the town of Wilmington, entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, and said election to be held on the 1st day of May in each and every year, we would beg leave respectfully to nominate the following men as suitable persons therefor, viz: JAS. F. McREE, JOHN WALKER, JOHN WOOSTER, DANIEL B. BAKER, WM. C. BETTENCOURT.

MANY CITIZENS.

March 4th, 1847.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Thousands have been restored to health by its healing and regenerating efficacy, who were considered past the reach of remedial means, as various certificates heretofore published abundantly prove. It has received the entire approbation of many Practitioners in this and other cities, and its rapid growth in the estimation of the public has placed it beyond the reach of detraction or the efforts of competition. Diseases which arise from the impurity of the blood or vitiation of the humors generally, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism and Incipient Gout, Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases, Fever Sores, Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Chronic Catarrh, Ulceration of the Throat and Nostrils, painful Affections of the Bones, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Female Derangements, General Debility and Prostration of the system, are all removed by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for five dollars.

BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1845.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1845, I took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; I sweat very much nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother, both died with Consumption. I expected to die myself; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better; obtained another, and a third, then I ceased to bleed and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life. MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould, assisted in taking care of her during her sickness believe and know the above statement to be true.

MRS. P. C. PRESCOTT,
MRS. S. A. BACHELDER,
No. 1 Commercial street.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1845.

None genuine unless signed *I. Butts* on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

A DIALOGUE.—Good morning, A, how are you?

A. Not very well. This spring weather affects me.

B. The spring weather affects every body, more or less. Why don't you take a dose or two of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills?

A. I don't believe in them. I don't believe one medicine can cure every thing.

B. I don't believe one medicine can cure every thing either, in the way *you* look at it. But you believe it is *possible to prepare a medicine in such a way as to be applicable to the human system in all cases?*

A. Why, yes. I believe in the *possibility of any thing*, now-a-days.

B. Well, that is all I want you to admit. Call in to-night, and I will give you a dose of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to try on, and if you don't pronounce the medicine the best you ever used, why, you will then be able to estimate my opinion next time as it deserves.

A. Thank you, friend B. I will try *anything* on your recommendation. *Exit severally.*

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and James Johnson, only Agents.

MARRIED,

At Orton, Brunswick county, the residence of Dr. F. J. Hill, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. N. L. Stith, of Raleigh, to Miss Anna A. Hill.

DIED.

At Federal Point, New Hanover county, on the 20th inst., after a painful illness of ten months, Mrs. Emily Ann Newton, consort of Mr. James S. Newton, in the 19th year of her age. She suffered all that mortal could suffer, but bore her afflictions with great patience. She was entirely resigned to the will of God. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last four years of her life, and was fully prepared to meet death. She lived the life of a christian, and died the triumphant death of the righteous. Oh, that the last end of all might be like hers.—*Com.*

In Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 12th inst., after a short but painful illness, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Hall, in the 21st year of her age, and daughter of Joseph McGowan, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Nancy Moore, aged 60, relict of Mr. Lewis Moore.

In Cumberland county, on the 14th inst., Mr. John Ellis, in the 90th year of his age, a native of England, but a resident of this country for 70 years.

In Grenada, Miss., on the 18th ult., Dr. John Wright, aged 42, a native of North Carolina.

In St. Louis, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Pink McPheeters, wife of Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters, formerly of Raleigh.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN MARKET, April 2.—Wheat and flour receded 22d March: former 1s to 2s per qr; and latter 1s per qr; Indian corn was pressed on the market at reduced prices; from 22d to 29th, the downward tendency continued; and further reductions took place on most of the articles offered for sale; on 29th wheat fell from 3 to 4s; and in some one or two instances 5s per qr. Flour unsettled; American saleable in retail at 1s to 2s per bbl below rates current on that day se'night. Hardly any thing done in Indian corn; a better feeling in market on 31st. Wheat sold on fully as good terms as on the 29th. Foreign wheat sold at full prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKETS, April 3.—Large importations of bread stuffs has had the effect of pulling down prices of all kinds of grain and flour. The fluctuations during the month amounted to 1s per 70 lbs. on wheat; 6d per 45 lbs. on oats; 6d per 60 lbs. on barley; 4s per qr. on rye, peas and beans; 6s per bbl. and 8s per sack on flour; 2s per load on oat meal; 24 to 25s per 4 0 lbs on Indian corn; and 10s per bbl. on Indian corn meal. Within a few days a reaction has been experienced in peas of 2s per qr; in flour of 2s per sack & bbl; in Indian corn of 5s per 480 lbs.; and Indian corn meal 2s per bbl., and the trade generally has assumed more firmness, with some heavy transactions in flour, at 37 to 38s per bbl. for Western Canal; Philadelphia and Baltimore 36 to 36s 6d, New Orleans 34 to 35s per bbl, on spot, with usual allowances. American wheat 10s to 10s 9d for Southern, to 11s 6d per 70 lbs. for Northern white; rye 48 to 50s per qr.; Barley 6s 9d to 7s per 60 lbs; Beans, Henrico white. 70 to 80s., and black eyed Peas 66 to 70s per imp. quarter. Trade to-day again rather firmer. Buyers of wheat at full prices. Flour supports the amendment. Indian corn in request at 52s. per 480 lbs. for Northern yellow; and meal at 25s per bbl. The advices from the continent are of a more subdued character, and the tendency of the prices was, about the middle of the month, downwards, at the leading ports in the north of Europe. The weather seems to have been very fine all over the continent. At Havre, March 27, prices were still tending lower, and a further fall was anticipated. At the last market of Montivillers a slight decline of 2f. the sack has taken place.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, week ending March 26th.—There was quite a turn round in our cotton market this week. Instead of the gloom & depression which had existed since the commencement of the present year, we have had a stirring and active business on each succeeding day, both on the trade & on speculation. Exporters also have been purchashing for some of the better qualities of Orleans. In such a market, and after so long a depression, it became a certainty that an increase of demand would also give a turn in prices accordingly. American descriptions of all qualities are raised one quarter penny per pound, and, the great bulk of the ordinary kinds ⅛d.

Egyptian plain, Brazil and long stapled kinds, are less seriously effected, but they also, in common with other descriptions, are more highly valued. Some transactions have aken place during the week at lower rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—April 3.—Market to-day very flat, and sales confined to about 3000 bales, comprising 300 Surats at 4¼ a 4½d; 80 Egyptian at 7½d a 8d; 100 Maranhams at 7¾d; and remainder American at 6½d a 7½d. A pretty good attendance of spinners, but they seem disinclined to buy at present prices.

Liverpool, April 3.—Iron—A full demand with great steadiness in prices, which seems likely to be of some continuance. Present prices in Liverpool—No 1 Scotch Pig £4 5s; merchant bar £9 10; best rolled do £10 15 sheet £12 hoop £11 10; nail rods £10 5.

NAVAL STORES.—Chief sales of Turpentine 1500 bbls., in the month, at 9s. 8d. for middling, to 10s. 3d. for fair; since which more money would be given.—The prices given show an advance of 2s per cwt., and importers are nearly sold out. Common Rosin brings 4s. 5d., & fine transparent 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt. & is in demand. Tar continues exceedingly scarce. Spirits of Turpentine 54s. to 55s. for American, including puncheons. Stock of Turpentine on hand 31st March, 10,000 bbls.; same period in 1846, 45,000 bbls. Tar trifling; last year 5,000 bbls.

BOSTON, April 21.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine has only been in moderate demand at 49 a 50 cts. pr. gal. 6 mos. In Tar there has been considerable sales at $2 a $2 12, cash, and 6 mos. and small lots at $2 15 a $2 20 per bbl, 6 mos. In Rosin there have been further sales, at 70 a 75 cts. for common, and for Southern No. 1 $1 75 per bbl. for a lot of 400 bbls.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 24.

All kinds of produce remain very firm, and corn brisk at 63 to 65 cents, cash. Flour 5 to 5¼, and very firm.—Cotton in demand at 10½ to 11½ cts. Oats 40 to 45. Bacon 8 to 9 cts. Lard 8 to 8½; Whiskey 27; Brandy 23 cts.

North Carolinian.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24.

Cotton 10¾ to 11¾; Rice 4 to 4½; Rough Rice 1 10 to 1 15; Corn 90 to 95; Flour 6¼ to 8¾; Bacon, hams 8 to 11½, Sides 9½ to 10, Shoulders 7½ to 8; Lard 9½ to 10½; River Lumber 7 to 8 dls.; Ranging Timber 2 to 3½ dls.

NEW ORLEANS—April 18.

Corn 80 to 85 cts; Flour 6 to 7 dls.; Pork Mess $15, Prime $12; Lard 8 to 8½ cts.; Whiskey 20 cts.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$3, 00	a	
Newbern, "	3, 00	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,	45	a	50
Tar,	2 00	a	
Rice—Per 100 lbs.,	3 75	a	4 75

NAVAL STORES.—The steamer's advices being considered favourable, holders of most descriptions demanded an advance on previous prices, which has been acceded to to some extent. We notice sales of 3000 bbls Newbern Turpentine on private terms; 2000 do Rosin at 55 a 65 cents for North County and Wilmington in yard—now held at 60 and 70; 2000 do. White at prices ranging from $1,62½ to $2,50 per bbl. mostly at $1,62½ a $2; and a few hundred barrels of North County Tar, for home use, at $2 per bbl. For Spirits Turpentine, 50 cents, cash, was demanded, and some sales in small lots for consumption were made at that price, but there is very little inquiry for export; an advance on previous quotations, however, could be obtained. Newbern and Washington Turpentine, we understand, is held at $2,50 per 280 lbs.

RICE.—The market was steady, with a fair business, until the arrival of the steamer at Boston, since quite inactive, without change in prices. The transactions of the week amount to about 1100 tcs at $3,75 a $4,75, embracing the various description on sale. In the present state of the market, we do not vary our quotations.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 27.

Naval Stores.—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, new dip,	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
old dip,		a	[illegible]
Hard,	1 30	a	1 40
Tar		a	1 25
Corn—Per bbl.—	3 75	a	
Bacon—Per lb.—hog round,	8	a	8½

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, p. m.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns received by the Mail just arrived, go to confirm our remarks in another column. The Petersburg Intelligencer, of yesterday says that Dromgool is elected by 21 votes. The election has been very close in several districts. So far we have lost two members to Congress. We do not think that there is any probability of a farther loss on our side. This will give us 12, and the feds 3 members in the next House of Representatives. The Legislature is beyond all doubt Democratic. We have no room for farther particulars.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	0 10
Middlings,		a	10
Shoulders,	8½	a	9
Hog round,	9½	a	10
Western,	none		
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound,	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess,	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	90	a	95
Meal,	1 —	a	1 05
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	25	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	8 75	a	9 00
Fayetteville,	6 50	a	6 75
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	90	a	95
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5¼
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9	a	10
Western,	00	a	0
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7	a	7 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	5 25
Scantling,	4 00	a	—
Timber, Mill,	5 00	a	6 00
Shipping Timber,	8 50	a	9 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	25	a	27
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,		a	2 40
Virgin Dip,		a	3 50
Hard—			1 40
Tar,	1 40	a	1 45
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	—
No. 2,	50	a	—
No. 3,	20	a	22
Spirits Turpentine,	38	a	40
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	nom.		
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,	80	a	85
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 00	a	17 00
Prime,	12 00	a	13 00
Fresh,	0 —	a	0 —
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 75	a	4 00
Rough—Per bushel,	1 00	a	1 10
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20	a	25
Liverpool—sack,	1 15	a	1 20
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 75	a	2 25
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey,	30	a	33
Apple Brandy,	35	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a	16 —
Dressed,			
Red Oak Hogshead—rough			
Dressed,	8 00	a	10 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	8	a	9
New-Orleans,	8	a	9
Porto Rico,	8½	a	9
St. Croix,	8½	a	9½
Loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	9
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	3 —	a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,	50	a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	65
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	20	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 25	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	55
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$8 —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	43
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	50	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel, nom.			
Lumber, per M.,	7 —	a	7 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	8	a	10
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	80	a	85
Lumber, per M.,	11 00	a	11 50
TO BALTIMORE—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	75	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	—
Cotton yarns, per cubic foot,	8	a	10

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 29.

NAVAL STORES.—The favorable news received per last steamer from Europe, caused Turpentine to advance in price since our last review, from $2 10 to $2 30 a $2 40, for soft; and from $1 10 to $1 30 a $1 40, for hard. *Virgin Dip*—A few small lots of this year's crop have reached the market, and brought $3 50, at which we quote as current rates. There has been no sales to-day. We quote Yellow at $2 40—and new Virgin at $3 50. Hard, $1 40. These are the last prices paid, and the market is bare to-day. *Spirits Turpentine*—Lots have changed hands within the last week at 28 a 40c. Sales are reported in New York as high as 50c. Holders *here* are disposed to ask higher rates than our figures represent. *Tar*—Is in demand at $1 40;—arrivals during the week have been light.

TIMBER & LUMBER.—Both articles are inactive, owing to the very high rates of freight. We quote Mill Timber at $5 a $6. Shipping do. without material change; one or two small lots have commanded a fraction more than our quotations. Quarter flooring—last sales $7 50; Wide boards $5 a $5 50. Scantling no change.

SHINGLES.—Last sales $1 75 to $2 25.

STAVES.—No arrivals—quotations nominal.

BACON—This article has become scarce, and price has materially enhanced during the last fortnight. During the absence of adequate supplies for the demand, it has gone up as high as 10 cents per pound the hog round. Hams are worth 10 cents; shoulders 8½ to 9; Middlings 10 cents.

CORN—Our receipts have been per Rail Road and from Fayetteville. The stock is considered fair, and no change in prices.

FLOUR—Our wholesale transactions are confined to Fayetteville brands. The supply on hand is very limited. It is worth $6 to 6½ for fine to superfine; fancy brand $7.

HAY—Sales have been made at 90 cents to $1,00. We are not aware of any in first hands; the stock, however, is considered fair.

LIME—Received 260 casks, which sold at $1 per cask.

MOLASSES—Received 190 hhds. and 8 or 9 tcs. Sales not transpired.

RICE—There has been some small transactions in this article at 3¾ to 4c. per pound.

SALT—The last sales of this article were 450 sacks Liverpool, at $1 15 to $1 20, on the wharf. It is held at $1 20 to $1 25 in store, perhaps a little higher for small lots.

MEAL—Sells from store at $1 to $1 05.

No change to note in other articles.

FREIGHTS—Vessels are still scarce, and freights are waiting exportation. Our table will give the last rates paid.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 17th March last, a Negro man named SAM. He is 22 years of age, dark mulatto, straight black hair, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, round shoulders and very intelligent, can read and perhaps write. He is well acquainted about Wilmington, and may probably make his way to that place, where his [illegible] (Rhoda, the property of Benj. Gardner) [illegible]. Ten dollars will be paid for his apprehension in this county, and $25 if taken up and secured in any jail so that I get him again. J. C. McCONNAUGHEY.

Rowan county, April (30) 20, 1847—33-tf.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

22—schr H S Roberts, McGee, Charleston, to J & D McRae.

26—brig Caroline & Mary, Higgins, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

brig Osage, Coggeshall, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

brig Adelaide, Keton, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to E W Brown.

schr Caroline, Rodgers, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Southerner, Baker, Providence, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Col McRae, Marshall, Philadelphia, to DeRosset Brown & Co.

sloop Gleaner, Ruban, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

schr Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Folly, to G W Davis.

schr Exchange, Clark, New York, to Barry & Bryant.

ser Gassabeas, Foster, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.

27th. brig Nonpareil, Pope, Mariel, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

schr H D Leighton, Handy, N Y, to G W Davis.

schr Bay State, Mansen, Boston, to R G Rankin.

28th. schr Rio Grand, Bowden, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Latonia, Gafford, Charleston.

schr Maria, Johnson, Charleston, to J & D McRae.

schr Lawrence, Lawrence, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

schr Harvest, Rice, Boston, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

24th. schr P B Savery, Windell, Brazos Santiago, troops and stores, by C D Ellis.

27th. brig Aztec, Coombs, N Orleans, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

schr A J DeRosset, Bolich, N Y, by E W Brown.

28th. schr Nicaner, Athins, Boston, by G W Davis.

29th. schr Thorn, Wainwright, N Y, by W O Jeffries.

schr H R Roberts, Magee, Charleston, by J&D McRae.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 30th of April, 1847.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters.

A.

Anderson, miss M E
Artis, Clinton
Aloss, Richard
Armstrong, mrs Jane

B.

Barker, Joseph
Barclay, miss S E
Brothers, John
Beasly, John
Boon, Berry 2
Bryan, miss M A 8
Burney, Rob't 2
Brown, mrs Nacky
Brothers, R
Boyn, Caroline 3
Bryant, mrs S E
Beroni, E
Bradmun, Seth C 2
Brantly, J N
Byron, B
Brinson, T
Bell, mrs M C
Blackman, F 2
Brooks, D R
Bonham, N
Barstow, James D
Burtt, T
Brothers, miss M C
Burnhill, Lemuel
Bryen, James
Burch, James
Berry, miss Amanda
Bristol, John
Blakely, John F
Baker, Agness

C.

Cambell, Nancy
Cambell Encampment
Cornings, Warren
Charlotte, John
Collins, miss M
Curtis, Geo W
Costin, George
Crary, Olive B

D

Daviss, T S
Daviss, H B
Dekeran, Wm
Drayton, Rev B

E

Evans, miss Lucy A
Ellerson, Billy
Eldreds, G N
Evans, Thomas

F

Fail, John
Fitch, J B
Foy, H W
Faucett, W H
Freeman, S L
Foster, miss D P
Forsyth, M

G.

Gray, Rev Henry 2
Gilbert, Samuel
Gates, Hardy
Grantes, T G
Grinsley, O M

H.

Hill, Wm
Hill, Thomas
Hill, Balem
Herron, J T
Harriss, James
Hansley, miss E
Hubborrack, Benj'n
Haskell, Albert
Hilliard, J R
Hughs, W
Hoard, Wm
Huggins, Rev T
Howel, Hyram
Hobbs, James
Holdredge, L A H
Holm, N M 2
Highsmith, C

J

Jones, Geo M
Jenkins, Philip
Jeffreys, J
Jussley, John
Johnson, Chas 3
Jones, George
Jones, mrs Sarah
Johnson, R E
Johnson, N
Jones, John jr.
Jordon, Rev J R

K.

King, J W 2
Keoh, B
Kerrigan, miss

L.

Lawrence, J R
Larkins, W R 2
Langley, R J
Linders, Joseph
Lewis, M
Laspyre, A

M.

Millikin, W L 2
Mitchell, James
Moore, Sarah
Meeks, S
Merriman, W T
Miller, miss
Merrick, J W 3
Mitchell, Susan
Mindall, A
Marines, A
Matlan, Isham
McMeron, Jacob
McIntyre, mrs E
McKearn, Hugh
Messon, A
McClammy, [illegible]
McCoy, J W

N. & O.

Nelson, John
Nixon, John
Newel, mrs Susan
Nash, Lafayette
Newman, Charles
Orr, T C
Oxenham, J C

P. & Q.

Pickett, mrs E G
Pickett, miss B
Putnam, John
Patton, Thomas W
Payne, John H
Parriss, M
Pelligrenie, John
Porter, James 2
Purdy, C B
Pepper, Lewis
Price, George
Purkins, N
Potter, miss Ann D H
Quirren, miss Isabella
Quince, Joseph
Quirk, Wm

R

Rogers, capt Luther
Rhea, R M G W
Rush, A
Register, mr
Ruse, miss Sarah
Ritter, Edmond
Robeson, John

S

Sellars, R L
Sellars, J M
Shaw, C H
Stringfield, J 2
Sellars, Bryant
Slocum, W R
Stevens, C H
Stevens, A A
Smith, W B
Smith, Alexander
Shaw, mrs E
Street, W N
Smith, Washington
Spafford, N R
Strode, Porter
Standland, Jonathan

T

Totman, W C 2
Tucker, Romio
Todd, Samuel
Thayer, Charles W

V

Vernon, Edwin
Van Northick, H C

W & Y

Walton, James
Wallis, Perry
Williams, R
Wallace, Anna
Waddle, miss Francis 3
Wadsworth, Wm
Williams, Mirrot
Wright, E R
Wright, J H
Williams, E D
Winslow, C D
Young, C C

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

Pickles, Preserves, Vinegar, &c.

50 CASES Underwood's Pickles, assorted,
10 " Preserves, all varieties,
1 " French Mustard,
5 " English "
5 " Brandy Cherries,
1 " " Peaches,
1 " Lime Juice,
10 " Lemon Syrup,
1 " Taragon Vinegar,
1 " Paoli "
1 " Raspberry "
Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Horse Radish, &c.
For sale low, at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE organization of this institution having taken place, in conformity to its Charter, Books of Subscription are now re-opened at the Bank of Cape Fear in this place, for balance of capital stock.
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't.
April 3', 1847—[33-tf

RIO AND LAGUIRA COFFEE.—10 bags Rio; 10 do. Laguira; 3 do. Java,
[A30] at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SACK SALT.—50 sacks Liverpool ground Salt, at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FLOUR.—10 barrels Canal, 10 half do. do. 20 bbls. Fayetteville, at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SOAP.—50 Boxes Colegate SOAP; 10 do. Pearl Starch, at
[A30] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

A VENTRILOQUIST TREATING HIS FRIENDS TO A SERENADE OF CATS.

There happened to be only four bed-rooms in the house; the best of course was occupied by Miss Madonna, the second by Plumplee, the third by Mr. Beagle, and the fourth by the servant; but that in which Mr. Beagle slept was a double-bedded room, and Valentine had, therefore, to make his selection between the spare bed and the sofa. Of course the former was preferred, and as the preference seemed highly satisfactory to Mr. Beagle himself, they passed the remainder of the evening very pleasantly together, and in due time retired.

Valentine, on having his bed pointed out to him, darted between the sheets in the space of a minute; for as Mr. Jonas Beagle facetously observed, he had but to shake himself and every thing came off, when, as he did not by any means feel drowsy at the time, he fancied that he might as well amuse his companion for an hour or so as not. He therefore turned the thing seriously over in his mind, while Mr. Beagle was quietly undressing, being anxious for that gentleman to extinguish the light, before he commenced operations.

'Now for a beautiful night's rest,' observed Mr. Jonas Beagle to himself, as he put out the light with a tranquil mind, and turned in with a great degree of comfort.

'Mew!—mew!' cried Valentine softly, throwing his voice under the bed of Mr. Beagle.

'Hish!—confound that cat!' cried Mr. Beagle. 'We must have you out at all events, my lady.' And Mr. Beagel at once slipped out of bed, and having opened the door, cried 'hish!' again, emphatically, and threw his breeches towards the spot as an order of her going, when Mr. Valentine repeated the cry and made it appear to proceed from the stairs. Mr. Beagle thanked Heaven she was gone, closed the door and very carefully groped his way into bed.

'Mew!—mew!—mew!—' cried Valentine, just as Mr. Beagle had again comfortably composed himself.

'What? are you still here, madam?' inquired that gentleman in a highly sarcastic tone. 'I thought you had been turned out, madam.—Do you hear this witch of a cat?' he continued, addressing Mr. Valentine, with the view of conferring upon him the honorable office of Tyler for the time being; but Valentine replied with a deep, heavy snore, and began to mew again with additional emphasis.

'Well, I don't have a treat every day, it is true; but if this isn't one, why I'm out in my reckoning, that's all!' observed Mr. Jonas Beagle, slipping again out of bed. 'I don't like much to handle you, my lady, but if I did, I'd of course give you physic!' and he 'hished!' again with consummate violence and continued to 'hish!' until Valentine scratched the bedpost sharply, a feat which inspired Mr. Beagle with the conviction of its being the disturber of his peace in the act of decamping, then he threw the pillow very energetically towards the door, which he closed and then returned to his bed in triumph. The moment, however, he had comfortably tucked himself up again, he missed the pillow he had converted into an instrument of vengeance, and as that was an article without which he could not even hope to go to sleep, he had of course, to turn out again and fetch it.

'How many more times, I wonder,' he observed to himself, 'shall I have to get out of this blessed bed to-night? Exercise is certainly a comfort, and very conductive to health; but such exercise as this—why, where have you got?' he added, addressing the pillow, which, for all the sweeping actions of his feet, he was for some time unable to find—'Oh, here you are, sir, are you?' and he picked up the object of his search and gave it several blows, when, having reinstated himself between the sheets, he exclaimed in a subdued tone, 'well let's try again!'

Now Mr. Jonas Beagle was a man who prided himself especially upon the evenness of his temper. His boast was that nothing could put him in a passion.

He did, however, feel, when he violently smote the pillow, that the little ebulition partook somewhat of the nature of passion, and just commenced reproaching himself for having indulged in that little ebulition, when Valentine cried 'meyow!'—pit! meyow!'

'Hallo!' exclaimed Mr. Jones Beagle, 'here again!'

'Mew!' cried Valentine in somewhat higher key.

'What, another come to contribute to the harmony of the evening!'

Meyow!—meyow! cried Valentine in a Key still higher.

'Well, how many more of you?' inquired Mr. Beagle. 'You will be able to get up a second concert by and bye;' and Valentine began to spit and swear with great felicity.

'Swear away, you beauties!' cried Mr. Beagle, as he listened to this volley of feline oaths; 'I only wish I was not so much afraid of you for your sakes. At it again? Well this is a blessing. Don't you hear those cats?' he cried, anxious not to have all the fun himself; but Valentine commenced snoring very loudly.

"Well, this is particularly pleasant,' he continued, as he sat up in bed. 'Don't you hear? What a comfort it is to be able to sleep soundly!' which remarkable observation was doubtless provoked by the no less remarkable fact that the spitting and swearing became more and more desperate.—'What's to be done? My breeches are right in the midst of them all. I can't get out now; they'd tear the very flesh off my legs—and that fellow there sleeps like a top.—Hallo! Do you mean to say that you don't hear these cats, how they're going it?' Valentine certainly meant no such thing, for the whole time that he was not meyowing and spitting, he was diligently occupied in snoring, which had a very good effect, and served to fill up the intervals exceedingly well.

At length the patience of Mr. Jonas Beagle began to evaporate—for the hostile animals continued to battle, apparently with greet desperation. He therefore threw a pillow with great violence into the bed of his companion, and shouted so loudly that Valentine, feeling it would be perfect nonsense for him to pretend to be asleep any longer, began to yawn very naturally, and cried, 'Whot's there?'

''Tis I!' shouted Mr. Jonas Beagle. 'Don't you hear these witches of cats?'

'Hish!' cried Valentine, 'Why there are two of them!'

'Two!' said Mr. Beagle, 'more like two and twenty. I've turned out a dozen myself. There's a swarm, a whole colony of them here, and I know no more about striking a light than a fool.'

'Oh! never mind,' said Valentine, 'let's go to sleep, they'll be quiet bye and bye.'

'It's all very fine to say, let's go to sleep, but who's to do it, cried Beagle, emphatically. 'Blast the cats! I wish there wan't a cat under heaven—I do with all my soul! They're such spiteful vermin too, when they happen to be put out, and there's one of them in a passion, I know from her spitting, confound her! I wish from the bottom of my heart it was the very last spit in her.' * * * * *

While Mr. Jonas Beagle was indulging in some highly appropriate observation, Valentine was laboring with great energy in the production of the various bitter cries which are characteristic of the feline race; and for a man who possesses but a slight knowledge of the gramatical construction of the language of that race, it must in justice be said, that he developed a degree of that fluency, which did him great credit.—He purred, mewed, and cried, and swore, and spit until the perspiration oozed from every poor, and made the sheets as wet as if they had been dampened for the mangle.

'What on earth are we to do?' enquired Plumplee, 'I myself have a horror of cats.'

'The same to me, and many on 'em!' observed Mr. Beagle, 'let's wake that young fellow, perhaps he don't mind them.'

'Hullo!' cried Plumplee.

'Hullo!' shouted Beagle; but as neither could make any impression upon Valentine, and as both were afraid to get out of the bed to shake him, they proceeded to roll up the blankets and sheets into balls and to pelt him with infinite zeal.

'Who's there? What's the matter?' cried Valentine, at length, in the coolest tone imaginable, although his exertions made him sweat like a tinker.

'For Heaven's sake, my dear young friend,' said Mr. Plumplee, 'do assist us in turning these cats out.'

'Cats! Where are they?' 'Hish!' cried Valentine.

'Oh, that's of no use whatever, I have tried the hishing business myself. All the hishing in the world won't do. They must be beaten out; you're not afraid of them, are you?'

'Afraid of them; afraid of a few cats!' exclaimed Valentine, with the assumption of some considerable magnanimity, 'where are they?'

'Under my bed,' replied Beagle. 'There's a brave fellow. Break their blessed necks!' and Valentine, leaping out of bed, and after striking at the imaginary animals very furiously with the bolster, he hished with violence and scrached across the grain of the boards in humble imitation of those domestic creatures scampering out of the room, when he rushed to the door and proceeded to make a very forlorn mewing die gradually away at the bottom of the stairs.

'Thank Heaven! they are gone at last,' cried Beagle, 'we shall be able to get a little rest now, I suppose;' and after very minutely surveying every corner in the room in which it was possible for one of them to have lingered, he lighted his candle, bade Plumplee good night, and begged him to go immediately to Miss Madonna, who had been calling for an explanation very anxiously below.

As soon as Plumplee had departed, Valentine assisted Beagle to remake his bed:—and when they had accomplished this important business, with the skill and dexterity of two thorough-bred chambermaids, the light was again extinguished, and Mr. Beagle very naturally made up his mind to have six hours uninterrupted sleep. He had, however, scarcely closed his eyes, when the mewing was renewed, and as he had not the smallest disposition to listen to sounds so familiar to his ear, he started up and exclaimed, 'I wish I may die, if they are out now. Here's one of them left!' added he, addressing Valentine; but Valentine having taken a deep inspiration, answered only by respiring with a profound gurgling sound.

'He's off again!' continued Beagle. 'I never heard of any one sleeping so soundly.—Hullo, my good fellow, ho!—Fast as a four years old? Won't you be quiet, you witch? Are you determined not to let me have a wink of sleep to-night? She must be in the cupboard; I must have overlooked her; and yet I don't see how I could. Oh! keep the thing up, my dear! Don't let me rest;' and he fumbled about for his box, and having taken a hearty pinch of snuff, began to turn the thing seriously in his mind, and to make a second person of himself, by way of having, under the circumstances, a companion with whom he could advise, and if necessary, remonstrate.

'What is to be done now?' enquired he of the second person thus established. 'What's to be the next step, Jonas? It's of no use at all, you know: we can't go to sleep; we may as well try to get a kick at the moon—nor must we again disturb—Hush you ——; Jonas, Jonas, keep your temper. Don't let a contemptible cat put you out!'—and Mr. Beagle took another pinch of snuff, from which he apparently derived a great degree of consolation—'Ah! at it again!' he continued, 'I wish I had the wringing of your neck off, madam! You want to put me in a passion; but you won't, you can't do it! therefore, don't lay that flattering unction to your soul! Well, Jonas, how are we to act? Shall we sit here all night, or take up our bed and walk, Jonas? eh?'

Jonas was so much struck with the expediency of the latter course, that he apparently urged its immediate adoption; for Mr. Beagle, in the first place, half dressed himself in bed, and in the next threw the counterpane, a blanket, and a sheet over his shoulder; when, tucking a pillow and a bolster under his arm, he said, 'we'll leave you to your conscience madam; good night,' and left the room with a view of seeking repose upon the sofa.

Valentine was astonished at the coolness of Mr. Beagle throughout the whole transaction; and after reproaching the spirit of mischief that was within him, and striving by way of punishment to disturb his own repose, and succeeding too as well as the monks of old did in inflicting punishment upon themselves—he proceeded to justify himself upon the ground that his object was to learn the true character of men, and being perfectly satisfied with that justification went soundly and solemnly to sleep.

In the morning, of course nothing but tales of horror went down. Mr. Plumplee told his with the air of a man conscious of having been inspired with the spirit of valor, and Miss Madonna told hers with great feeling and effect; but when Beagle began to explain to them how he had been persecuted, they forgot their own and laughed heartily at his, which was certainly, under the circumstances, exceedingly reprehensible, however natural philosophers may hold it to be, for the risible faculties of men, to be provoked by the little vexations which others endure.

A young lady recently observed with much truth, "When I go to the theatre, I am very careless in my dress as the audience are too attentive to the play to observe my wardrobe; but when I go to church, I am very particular in my outward appearance, as most people go there to see how their neighbors dress and deport themselves.

Crops of the United States.—The Washington Era contains an estimate, taken from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of Dec. 10, 1846, of the quantity of each of the following staples, raised in the U. S. during the year 1846, with the value of each production, according to the prices they bore in this market on the 1st of December last, viz:

Cotton, 760,000,000 pounds, worth	$73,150,000
Oats, 179,528,800 bush., worth	69,567,410
Rice, 97,741,200 pounds, worth	3,786,483
Barley, 5,676,600 bush., worth	3,434,343
Rye, 39,792,500 bush., worth	23,475,512
Wheat, 117,202,800 bush., worth	121,011,891
Indian Corn, 469,666,000 do. do.	314,881,820

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following PATENT MEDICINES, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, &c.,
" Extract Ciochonine,
" Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spencer's Pills,
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c.

WM. SHAW.

January 15, 1847.

SOAP—50 boxes Colgates No. 1 Soap, at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1847.

John Gammell, vs. Henry H. Tappan, James O. Smith.

Original attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms & Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.

March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1847.

Thomas Marshall, vs. Charles J. Relya.

Original attachment—Levied upon a negro woman named Daphne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles J. Relya, the defendant in this case, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendant that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.

March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1847.

W. S. Russell, vs. Henry H. Tappan & James O. Smith.

Original Attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms and Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.

March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1847.

Neff & Warner and Murphy V. Jones, vs. Henry H. Tappan, James O. Smith.

Original Attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms and Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.

March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.[28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1847.

Neff & Warner and Alex'r MacRae, vs. Henry H. Tappan, James O. Smith.

Original Attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms and Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.

March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

BREAD AND CRACKERS.—Pilot and Navy Bread, Soda, Lemon and Butter Crackers. For sale by
R. H. STANTON & CO.

Just Received per Schooner J. D Jones.

SUGAR, Coffee, Segars, Butter and Cheese, of the best quality, in assorted size packages, and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

April 9, 1847

Wooden and Willow Ware.

TUBS, Pails, Buckets, Trays, Measures, Barrel Covers, Rolling Pins, Axe Handles, (Knip Boxes, Mahogany and Straw) Brooms, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Willow Waggons, &c., at

[A9] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Fulton Market Beef.

4 HALF barrels,
500 pounds smoked Beef,
100 smoked Tongues, very superior, at

[A9] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DRY GOODS,

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased low and for sale accordingly, in part as follows: Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid lot of Calicoes, Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gamoroons, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of Oiled Clothing; Duck and Blue Drill Pants, for seamen; Sheath Knives; Belts; Southwesters, &c., at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CLOTHING.—Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, knit Under Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, and the like at STANTON & CO's.

LIQUORS AND WINES—Domestic and Foreign—Bottled, on draught, and by the barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at R H STANTON & CO's.

SUGAR—New Orleans and St. Croix, Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, at

[A9] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

FRESH BEEF,
PORK AND LAMB,
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

TOBACCO—Aromatic extra Roanoke Tobacco—super extra Aromatic do., in small kegs. For sale low, at

F19.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington, and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactnred under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent, for cash, for all sums over $20.

HARDWARE—Boxing Axes, Club, Long Bitt, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Saws, Round Shaves, Hachers' Hoes, japanned and steel Rice Hoes, Plow Lines, Grubbing Hoes, Frying Pans, Sieves, Shovels, Spades, Hamer's Adzes, Locks, Chisels, Augers, Chains, Planes, Fish Hooks, Lines, Corks, &c. &c. For sale very low by

March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

First door in R. W. Brown's new buildings, on Front street, a few doors from Market street.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Summer do
Drab de Ete;
Plaid Drills;
Slate Linens;
Linen Checks,
Persian Stripes;
Striped Victoria Cord;
London Drill;
Oregon Cord;
Bl'k Satin Cravats;
Bl'k Satin cut Velvet & Marseilles Vesting;
Irish Linens & Lawns;
Cravats and Scarfs;
Umbrellas;
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Mens' Palm Leaf Hats;
Boys' do do
Musquito Nettings;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Black and brown Shirting and Sheeting;
30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;
Colored, plain, & striped Silk;
Bombazine, large supply;
Fancy summer prints;
Lawn Ginghams;
Eartston do
Balzarine;
Colored Lawns;
French Robes;
Large silk Shawls;
Borage Shawls;
do Scarfs;
Ladies Silk Cravats;
Col'd Florrene;
Organde Muslin;
Muslin Shirts;
Black Silk Fringe;
Col'd do do
Silk Buttons, for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric;
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
do do silk do
Grodnap Parasols;
Fringed do
Ginghams do
French Fans;
German silver Thimbles;
Plated do do
Blue steel do
Bl'k, white, brown and col'd Cotton Hose,
Misses' do do
Mens' ½ do do
Corset Laces;
Lace & Edgings, assort'd;
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw. do

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1847—3-y

Valuable Shingle Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he wishes to sell on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres. The Land is situated on Black River, about 18 miles, by water, from Wilmington, and is well covered with Cypress and Ash Timber. The product of the land can be brought to market at all seasons, as it is on tide-water, and immediately on the bank of the river. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Long Creek Bridge. JOHN R. HAWES.

April 9, 1847—[30-3t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calf, kip and thick Boots; kip, seal and calf Shoes and Brogans; men's Slippers, women's lace Boots, do. Slippers. At STANTON & CO's.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000, beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about

185,000 Dollars.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, MD., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS INSTITUTION embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five years, on their own note and deposite of policy.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 *Wall st.*) *New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman;* John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Coorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, Esq., George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners, New York.—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 110 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., and No. 134 Bowery at 3 o'clock P. M. daily. Fee paid by the society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., Pine street.
Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c., &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

W. C. LORD, *Agent, Wilmington.*
A. J. DeROSSET, *Medical Examiner.*

Feb. 12, 1847.—[22-3m

$50 *REWARD.*

RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county, sometime in June last, my negro man

BILL.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE,
In the town of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr. Jos. M. Tilley. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms, is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out-houses on the lot Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 250 feet.

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois—said to be of excellent quality.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM WILSON.

August 21, 1846 49-tf

Cheaper than Ever.
SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.

He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.

Boots and Shoes made to measure in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale, suitable for country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Successor to James Punderford, Market Street.

D25v3-15y

FULTON Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Salmon, Mackerel and Cod Fish. For sale by R. H. STANTON. & CO.

Also, Mess and Prime Beef and Pork, New York city inspection, warranted good.

PANAMA, LEGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail very cheap.—County Merchant's are invited to examine our stock, which we will sell at New York prices.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Market Street.

March 12, 1847.

CORDAGE AND PACKING.—Manilla and Hemp Rope, Ratling and spun Yarn; 1000 lbs. Russia Packing. R H STANTON & CO

Particular Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Town having determined on grading and otherwise improving the Burying Ground, immediately adjoining the Episcopalians', have appointed the undersigned a Committee for that purpose. NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given to all persons having friends buried therein, or otherwise interested in the premises to come forward immediately and make arrangements with the Committee concerning bodies that may have been deposited in the Ground—otherwise, after the grading is made, particular graves cannot be designated; and it will be impossible to lay off the ground with any reference to the promiscuous manner in which it has heretofore been occupied.

It is desirable to commence the grading as early as the 10th of February, and proposals are invited for that purpose.

J. BALLARD,
P. W. FANNING, } *Committee.*

Jan. 29, 1647.—[20-tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture Harness, of every description; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1

CHAIRS.

144 COMMON Wood Seat, 96 Turned Top, 96 O. G. Double Back, Children's all kinds.
24 scroll wood seat Nurse,
12 scroll wood seat Rocking,
12 " cane "
24 " round post cane seat,
48 banister " " "
24 wash stands and Toilets,
24 Office, 12 cane seat Nurse.

WOODEN WARE.

Nests Dry Measures; Wire Sifters; bailed Boxes; Mouse Traps; Dippers; Child's Wheel-Barrows; Willow Cradles and Wagons, Market Baskets; Window Blinds; Wash Boards; Painted Pails; do. Tubs; do. Keelers; Brooms, &c. &c. All of good quality, and for sale low by

[D25] R. H. STANTON & CO.

SPERM CANDLES—4s, 5s, and 6s, a pure article. Soap, all kinds, by R H STANTON & CO.

HATS—Nutria, common fur, wool and tarpauling. For sale by R H STANTON & CO.

U. S. Infantry Caps.

JUST received, 2 dozen of the above Caps, suitable for Officers, and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store of MYERS & BARNUM.

February 26, 1847.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to

DANIEL S. SANDERS.

November 6, 1846. 8tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

MYERS & BARNUM,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. Myers, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,50. the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps,* to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM,

Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand,

C. MYERS.

The Old Rock Spring
FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.

Dec 18, 1846 14-y

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—in all their variety, by R H STANTON & CO

Just Received.

SPRING style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, received this day, and now open for inspection, at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

March 19.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriotters, Buggies, Trotting Wagons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.

Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35-tf

Saddle, Harness & Trunk
MANUFACTORY,
Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blakeslee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASH.

Having long experience in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render *full satisfaction* to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles much cheaper than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

☞ Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

July 31, 1846 46-1y

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of October next, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

J. T. SCHONWALD,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rhinehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Water st., Murphy's new Brick building, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1816 34-3m

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro
Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

CANDIES—Fruits—Nuts—and Preserves.—Steam Candies of all kinds, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Almonds, E. Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Hickory Nuts, and Filberts, Canton Ginger, and a fine article of Pickles, at R. H. STANTON & CO.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Blacksmithing!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to have executed, with neatness & dispatch, all kinds of Smith work, which may be wanted, viz: Ploughs, Axes, Hoes, Round Shaves, Scraping Irons, Ship, Carriage, Wagon and Dray Ironing, &c. &c.

Horses will be shod at short notice, in the neatest and most substantial manner.

L. HOLMES.

March, 12, 1847 26-6m.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE